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PAROLE PLAN SEEKS MEN'S REDEMPTION

Help for Prisoners After Release to Be Given by Federal Board

BATES AND MITCHELL BACK NEW SYSTEM

Proposed Bill Carries Out Chief Point in Program of Hoover Regime

The searching inquiry to which penal conditions are being subjected is disclosing the greater need for crime prevention and rehabilitation work. The necessity for parental action to safeguard youth and the efforts to aid the released prisoner to find a place in the social scheme are described in six articles, the second of which follows:

By RICHARD L. STROUT

WASHINGTON—Complete revision of the federal parole system, provided for in a bill before Congress which is backed by the Administration, will open the way for a new chapter in prison reform, it is believed here.

The bill will establish an independent board of parole designed to aid in the redemption of prisoners by re-establishing them in society after their term has been completed.

The parole system will include proper supervision of released prisoners during the probationary period. It is held to be a long step forward from the days when a prisoner was sent out from the stone walls of the penitentiary with only the suit of clothes which he wore when he entered and with no means of finding his way back into the normal economic life. Naturally, it is declared, many released prisoners under that system have returned to the evil ways which first brought them into the hands of the law.

The parole system is already in vogue for many federal prisoners but the authority under which it is administered is scattered, and a centralized body is necessary to consolidate the work and carry it forward into its natural development.

Passage of Bill Assured

Passage of the present bill is assured, it is believed, as it is strongly backed by Sanford Bates, Prison Commissioner, and William D. Mitchell, the Attorney General, as part of the general prison reform legislation of the Hoover Administration.

The bill provides for a board of three with salaries of $7500 each to consolidate all authority now scattered among different boards, individual wardens, prison physicians and the like.

Besides the mere numerical difficulty of handling the number of parole cases is the desire to increase the effectiveness of the supervision of released prisoners and to provide them with work during the probationary period. Mr. Mitchell has discussed the whole matter, and in doing so has emphasized this aspect of the proposal, saying in part:

"Parole applications should receive more careful, individual study by a

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Arab Press Backs Einstein Plan for Helping Palestine

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—A proposal for solution of the Arab-Jew problem is made by Prof. Albert Einstein, famous physicist, in a letter to the editor of the Arab paper Falastin. He suggests the formation of a council of four Jews and four Arabs—a physician, a jurist, a labor representative and an economist from each side, all politically independent.

"Our present situation is so unfavorable," Professor Einstein says, "because the Jews and Arabs stand as opposing parties before the mandatory power. This condition is unworthy of both our nations, and only alterable by ourselves finding propositions acceptable to both parties."

He believed that such a proposal would ultimately lead to the elimination of difficulties and the upholding of common representation before the mandatory. He suggests that these eight people meet weekly, undertaking not to act as representing their own interests, professions or nations, but taking into account, according to their knowledge and conscience, the prosperity of all the inhabitants of Palestine.

Discussions of the council would be secret and not reported, even privately, before a resolution was taken, to which at least three of each side consented. Such a resolution would be made public in the name of the whole council.

Commenting on the letter, the editor says: "Taking in account the sincerity of purpose behind everything Dr. Einstein says, it becomes the duty of the Arabs and Jews of Palestine to give their opinion on this proposal."

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Maniu Government's Percentage Reduced

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Rumania

CONTRARY to the first announcement, all the city elections throughout Rumania were completed on March 17, after the hottest contest in the country's history. Although the Liberals obtained control only in seven towns in the old kingdom, the Government's percentage was appreciably reduced from 78 to 60.

The Government, however, is pleased at winning the city of Bucharest, while the Liberals are encouraged by their general progress. The elections especially stirred the entire country because they mark the beginning of the application of the new local administration law introduced by the Maniu Cabinet.

North China Group Now in Full Control

All Nanking Government Property in Peiping Is Taken Over

PEIPING, China (AP)—All Nanking Government offices, organs and other administrative bureaus in Peiping, former capital of China, were taken over March 18 by the local authorities, who said they were acting under orders of Yen Hsi-shan, so-called "model governor" of Shansi Province.

The action implied a very definite widening of the breach between the Administration of President Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking, in Central and South China, and the Shansi Kuominchun generals, headed by Yen.

The northern group is now in complete control of the situation here.

Bandits Massacre 2000

SHANGHAI (AP)—Bandits and Communists, said delayed reports received here March 18, attacked and captured Fuan, a town near Kianfu, Central Kiangsi Province, massacreing all Fuan officials and 2000 men, women and children, early this month.

After slaying the populace, continued the reports, the bandits looted the town, carrying their plunder into the mountains of western Kiangsi.

The outrage was reported by the magistrate of Kiangfu. The bandits were depicted as subjecting Kiangsi Province to a deluge of robberies and wholesale killings.

SOVIETS CHARGE POLES INTEND WAR ON RUSSIA

Attack in Spring or Summer Expected—Religious Protests Called Hostile

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Well informed Soviet circles appear convinced that the next months will constitute a critical period in Soviet-Polish relations and that the danger of a Polish attack on the Soviet Union in the spring or early summer is quite genuine.

The Izvestia, March 18, devotes a leading article to expounding this thesis, beginning with the statement that "the work of the anti-Soviet elements in Poland assumes exceptionally unbridled forms."

Accusing Marshal Pilsudski and his associates of always favoring an aggressive eastern policy, the Izvestia mentions as further proofs of their increasing hostility the circulation in the Polish press of false stories regarding religious persecution and the economic breakdown of the Soviet Union and the interpellation of the Government by parties in the Polish Senate regarding alleged religious persecution in Russia.

The Izvestia declares that "the fact that Poland has a long frontier with us lends special significance to any display of anti-Soviet aggressiveness. To the adventurous policy of the Polish militarists we oppose our policy of peace. Our proposal that Poland conclude a treaty of nonaggression remains in force notwithstanding the fact that the Polish Government for a number of years evaded the assumption of the obligation not to attack the Soviet Union."

The Moscow Soviet executive committee has decided to close 11 churches in Moscow and 45 throughout the district, applying them to various secular uses as schools, clubs and workshops.

Soviet Union Charges Foreign Nations With Propaganda for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Not since the spring and early summer of 1927, when Great Britain broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the Soviet Ambassador in Poland, Voikov, was assassinated by a White emigre, has there been such intense and widespread propaganda regarding the alleged menace of foreign attack as one finds in the Soviet press today. Felix Kon, veteran Communist and editor of the Moscow Workers' Gazette, strikes a general note when he writes:

"There is no doubt that the truce is nearing its end. It is difficult to say when the cannon which are directed

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

What's Right With America? Prohibition, Despite Defects, Accepted by Average Citizen

★ ★ ★

Law Found Firmly Founded on Support of Women, Industry and Trade—Hospitality Without Liquor General—Beneficial Results Unquestionable

★ ★ ★

XXVIII—The Truth About Prohibition

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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I look blankly at the title of this chapter. I had tried to avoid it, but my conscience will not let me escape. How can I write about America without saying anything about prohibition? In the opinion of many readers it would be like a performance of Hamlet without the Prince. These readers—and here I make my first point about prohibition—would be entirely wrong, for prohibition does not play in American life even the part of the ghost.

It is just taken for granted. All the pother for or against prohibition leaves the average American "unusual calm." There are unpleasant incidents, some of them grave enough, owing to the resistance of a minority of citizens to the law, and it is not my intention to minimize them. Nevertheless we should put these incidents in their proper place and perspective.

They are "hit up" by the press; and the antiprohibitionists who have provoked them make the most of them in their campaign. But the average citizen keeps cool. If he does not call a plague on both the houses, it is because the subject does not interest him enough.

Of course there are breaches of the law. But then there are breaches of every law. The breaking of laws concerning plundering or parking is a daily occurrence which arouses no agitation for the repeal of the laws concerning plundering and parking. The common sense of legislators has led them to make regulations which must appear perfectly detestable to a section of the community; and that section of the community will continue to behave as though the regulations did not exist. But what is the moral we should draw? Is it that there should be a repeal of the laws concerning, say, plundering and parking?

Into the merits or demerits of prohibition it would not become me to enter. Each country must make its own laws, which are not necessarily good laws for another country. Nor do private convictions and practices necessarily determine public laws. The decision to render traffic in alcohol illegal in the United States, was based not on the private habits of part of the people, but on the public persuasion of the community that in the best interest of the community the drink trade should be outlawed.

Against that decision there can be no appeal. Nor can it be disputed that it was a deliberate decision. It was not a measure foisted on the country by a few persons to whom the term fanatics can be applied. Through their state legislators the overwhelming majority of citizens supported the measure. They heard the arguments of the industrialists, of the sociologists, of the professional men and women, of the workers and their wives; and they agreed that the saloons should be shut up.

It seems to me utterly futile to challenge this fundamental fact. What might conceivably be challenged would be the results of prohibition. Is America a better, a more sober, a more industrious, a more prosperous country under prohibition than it was in the days before prohibition? I am not entitled, in the most indirect manner, to dictate, in the infinitesimal degree in which I might dictate, moral laws to America; but I am entitled, as an observer, to express my view of the results of prohibition.

To me it seems unquestionable that the extraordinary progress of America has occurred since the passing of the prohibition laws. The coincidence is, at any rate, striking. It may or it may not be convincing. It is possible to dispute the part that prohibition has played in that progress; and yet I cannot help but feel that the new energy, the new hopefulness, the new achievements of America, are not wholly due, but are, to some extent due, to prohibition.

I give that, for what it is worth, as a considered opinion. I am aware that it is the fashion in certain cir-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Secret Boulder Dam Power Allocation Plan Is Divulged

Dr. Wilbur, Senate Learns, Proposes to Contract to Private Companies on Basis Said to Favor Such Interests Over Others

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A contract for the allocation of the Boulder Dam water power that is even more favorable to private company interests than previous information had indicated has been drawn by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, the Senate has been confidentially advised.

Dr. Wilbur has not made the terms of his allocation public and testified March 5 before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, that he had not as yet formulated the provisions of his plan. The Senate has obtained, however, from Los Angeles, where the contract was taken around March 5 by Northcutt Ely, executive assistant to Dr. Wilbur, a copy of the proposed power disposition and is making a thorough study of the matter preliminary to a public airing of the subject.

Much congressional opposition has been aroused by Dr. Wilbur's indicated inclination to include private power interests in the Boulder Dam power allocation. Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, and Philip D. Swing (R.), Representative from California, co-authors of the Boulder Dam bill, both denounced any such plan on the floors of their respective branches, and were supported by other members. Mr. Swing filed a brief of dissent with Dr. Wilbur against any private company allotment.

The document that has been obtained by the Senate is a proposed joint contract between the city of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

REVISED SMOKE NUISANCE BILL IS COMPROMISE

Expected to Please All—Provides Inspection of Heating Plants

A revised smoke nuisance bill which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to all parties, is to be submitted to the full Legislative Committee on Public Health, it was made known at the State House today, following a conference with representatives of major industries of metropolitan Boston.

The revised measure calls for the inspection of all plans and specifications for new or substantially altered heating power or light plant installations. The committee will hold a hearing on the proposed legislation Wednesday morning.

An appropriation of $75,000 for displays, lectures and exhibitions of the work of administrative departments of the State, to be held in connection with the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary, is asked in a bill before the Ways and Means Committee, supported by Herbert Parker, chairman of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Committee.

Moving back of the Forest Hills elevated terminal station to the Arborway Station of the company was urged by speakers before the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, in support of a resolve calling for an investigation into ways and means of relieving traffic congestion in Forest Hills Square.

Relocation of the terminal, speakers stated, could be made at small cost and would relieve traffic at a point termed the worst in the State.

Laws relating to professional bondsmen would be clarified by a bill passed by the Massachusetts Senate following rejection of another banking measure, which would prohibit banks and trust companies from furnishing legal advice.

Bills authorizing Boston to adopt an official thoroughfare plan and prohibiting solicitation or sale of merchandise by the car-to-car methods on state highways were also passed to be engrossed.

The resolution introduced by Roland Sawyer, Representative from Ware, which would have the General Court deplore religious persecutions in Russia by official text, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Adverse committee reports were accepted by the House on bills providing for repeal of provisions of law relative to the waiving of rights to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law, and compilation of monthly statistics on employment and wages by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

CONTEST IN STEEL AVOIDED BY CARTEL

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Possibility of a world-wide steel contest between American interests and the European steel cartel is said to have been appreciably lessened by informal negotiations during a recent meeting of the continental organization in Paris. Although American interests had no official share in the conversations, it is reported on reliable authority that United States industrialists participated indirectly and unofficially in the allocation of foreign markets.

Details for co-operative marketing by European steel producers were worked out between representatives of France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Luxembourg. The next meeting of the cartel is scheduled for June 19 in London.

Inventor Offers 'Striking Advance' in Electrical Sound Reproduction

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—John Hays Hammond Jr., noted inventor, has announced the invention of a new system of electrical reproduction of sound described as a "striking advance" over present systems employed in the radio, phonograph and motion picture fields.

The announcement comes after a selected group of experts on sound reproduction had attended a private demonstration given by the inventor here March 17. The statement, issued by Mr. Hammond's secretary, read:

"John Hays Hammond Jr. demonstrated in his Gloucester laboratory to a group of electrical experts representing the radio, gramophone and moving picture industries a basically new system of electrical reproduction of sounds.

"This system, invented by Mr. Hammond and developed by his laboratory represents a striking advance in the naturalization of music and speech in recorded sounds, eliminating extraneous mechanical noises and giving a far more satisfactory rendition of tonal color and dynamics.

"The device has been commended by Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitzky, Mary Garden and many famous artists who consider it a revelation in this art."

DRY LAW GOES UNDER EYE OF HOOVER BOARD

Study Being Made of Its Every Effect—Report May Be Year Hence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement is engaged in a minute and impartial analysis of all the economic and social facts that can be gathered for a study of the effects, beneficial or harmful of the prohibition law.

Roscoe Pound, dean of the Harvard law school, for example, is studying the reports of the charity organizations of the United States with the idea of comparing figures before and after passage of the dry law. Other studies are now being pushed forward of a nature and elaborateness that make any conclusion unlikely for many months.

This is the situation that George W. Wickersham, chairman of the commission, is understood to have laid before the Senate Judiciary Committee in his evidence on the pending Norris resolution for a Senate investigation of all the agencies for the enforcement of prohibition.

While Mr. Wickersham, in comment to newspaper men, stated that he had not commented on the advisability of the Norris proposal, it is taken for granted that any investigation by the Senate would be less thorough than that now under way by the commission, which also has the advantage of being divorced entirely from politics. Mr. Wickersham believes that at least a year would be required for the commission to reach final conclusions, although preliminary reports may be issued.

FORESTS AS REMEDY FOR FRENCH FLOODS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A reforestation program devised to prevent floods such as have been recently experienced in southwestern France has been prepared by Senator Yves le Trocquer, former Minister of Public Works. At the present time only 13,000 hectares of land are being reforested every year.

M. le Trocquer's program provides for reforestation of 40,000 hectares annually for the next 100 years. France at present annually imports 5,000,000 cubic meters of wood at an expense of 1,000,000,000 francs.

Writing in Le Petit Parisien, M. le Trocquer congratulates the Government on recommending an appropriation of 120,000,000 francs for reforestation, of which 50,000,000 would be used for purchase of forests by the state and 70,000,000 for reforesting mountain districts. M. le Trocquer recommends that the latter provision be broadly interpreted to include such areas as the Massif Central and the headwaters of the Seine, which, although not mountain districts, might advantageously be reforested with a view to preventing floods.

'Goldenrod Rubber in 5 Years'—Edison

FORT MYERS, Fla. (AP)—Thomas A. Edison expects that machinery will soon be completed for production of emergency rubbebr from goldenrod, to be planted on a large scale at the Henry Ford plantation near Savannah, Ga.

"Give me five more years and the United States will have a rubber crop which can be utilized in less than 12 months' time," said Mr. Edison on March 17.

"Right now I am working on machinery to extract commercial rubber from goldenrod," he said. "When the machinery is ready, we will start large-scale planting. We have discovered a variety that grows 10 feet above a man's head but by cross-breeding we will produce a plant carrying 8 per cent fine-grade rubber. That will be practical for an emergency crop."

Although Mr. Edison does little of the actual labor in his laboratory, he inspects his goldenrod daily and can furnish his staff enough ideas in an hour to keep the assistants busy for a week.

28,500-ACRE SLICE OF OKLAHOMA IS GIVEN TO TEXAS

Supreme Court Finds Old Boundary Line Faulty Owing to Poor Survey

WASHINGTON (AP)—Texas gained approximately 28,500 acres, or 44.6 square miles of land from Oklahoma when the Supreme Court on March 17 approved the location of the boundary line between the two states, running north from Red River, as surveyed and marked by Samuel S. Gannett.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.— Out on the western fringe of this State, on the border of the Texas Panhandle, live nearly 500 persons who have been Oklahomans for a quarter of a century, but now it appears they will become Texans.

The question goes back to an agreement between the states on the boundary line. The one hundredth meridian was acceptable to both, surveyors marked off the line and citizens governed themselves accordingly. Then a dispute arose over a part of the territory and since the suit involved rival claims of two sovereign states, it was taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The court ordered a new survey to establish the exact location of the meridian. A portion of land that had been considered as Oklahoma, comprising 28,500 acres, was found to be in Texas. The atmosphere of the region, a land of sunshine and little rain with heat waves shimmering across the plains, was credited with having caused the error in the older and less perfect surveying instruments.

That brought up the question of how to untangle the unique situation. Oklahoma strove to keep the land and the last session of the Legislature authorized a committee to offer Texas $150,000 for its claim. The Texas Legislature rejected the offer and petitioned the Supreme Court to settle the case. As the titles to the land had been obtained in Oklahoma and were clouded by the litigation, Texas offered to protect its new citizens with suitable statutes. Oklahoma again requested delay and this was done.

Senate Is Urged to Stop Federal Book Censorship

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opening debate on the "book censorship" section of the tariff bill, Bronson Cutting (R.) Senator from New Mexico, said that March 18 practically all the educators of the country were opposed to the present system and urged the Senate to adhere to its decision to repeal the censorship section.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, has proposed an amendment to restore the present censorship in a modified form and has been vehement in his opposition to the entry of what he described as "immoral literature."

Senator Cutting argued that the states were "far safer judges" on this point than the district courts, as would be the case under the Smoot amendment.

"There are three fundamental things we ought to consider before voting for this amendment," the New Mexico senator said. "They are: What right have we got to interfere with an adult as to what he would like to read? How can we pick men wise enough to decide what the adult should not read? How can we do it without reacting upon ourselves and without encouraging the circulation of the very books which censorship tends to restrict?"

First Braille Rotary Press Opens Wider Field of Reading for Blind

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The first Braille rotary press in the world was put into operation by the Lord Mayor of London, March 17, after long experiment and research by the National Institute for the Blind.

Sir Beachcroft Towse, blind V. C., in the opening speech, said the new press meant turning out 16,000 pages hourly, equivalent to five times as much as any existing ordinary Braille press, and thus affording better newspaper service. Sir Beachcroft stressed the fact that these Braille presses helped to supply the needs, not only for English-speaking people, but any printed language in the world.

In English 19 periodicals are produced regularly, including 12 weeklies and four monthlies, notable among which are the Braille Mail and the Braille Radio Times [giving radio programs] Punch, and Venture, a magazine for blind Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The new press will be devoted to these English issues which are in big demand, leaving the other presses free for special work in other languages.

Owing to the great space requirements, production of Braille books, newspapers and magazines presents special difficulties. An ordinary volume of Dickens which is easily slipped in a pocket fills 12 large tomes weighing 45 pounds when printed in Braille, although it is now possible to print both sides of the paper—a most remarkable achievement in view of the fact that Braille signs consist of embossed dots.

All books printed are stored by the institute until needed and occupy four miles of shelving. They are sold to the blind throughout the world at one-third or one-quarter the cost of production, the remainder being made up by subscriptions and contributions. An interested onlooker at the opening was John Ford, a pioneer Braille printer. One of his earliest tasks at the institute was stereotyping.

Saint John's gospel was the first complete portion of the Bible in Braille. In those days three hammer blows were required for each dot. Subsequently Mr. Ford completed the whole Bible, and when he had done so it is estimated that he had struck 21,000,000 hammer blows.

PARAGUAY REACHES HAND TO BOLIVIA

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. (By U. P.)—Bolivia and Paraguay have reached an agreement on a formula by which the Washington protocol governing the restoration of seized forts in the disputed Chaco territory is to be put into effect, according to the newspaper, El Diario.

Diplomatic representatives of the two countries have been conferring here for months with the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry acting as a neutral.

POLISH GOVERNMENT BEING REORGANIZED

WARSAW, Poland (AP)—President Moscicki March 18 called upon Professor Szymanski, Speaker of the Senate, to form a new government to succeed that of the former Premier, Casimir Bartel.

The Bartel ministry resigned several days ago after the Diet had adopted a vote of censure on the Minister of Labor.

Reichstag Passes Law to Protect Republic

By the Associated Press

Berlin

THE Reichstag on March 18 adopted the new law for the protection of the republic by a vote of 265 to 150. The law supersedes the old defense law which went out of operation on July 22, 1929.

Under the old law the former Kaiser was specifically forbidden to re-enter Germany. The new law does not contain this provision, and while, under it, the Kaiser theoretically would be free to return, nobody, not even the monarchists, considers even the possibility of his return.

Hoover Acts on Southern G.O.P. Report

Department of Justice to Mop Up Conditions Already Much Cleaner

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The report of the Senate Patronage Investigating Committee that severely criticized the practices of certain Republican state leaders in southern states has been directed to the Department of Justice for its prompt consideration and action by President Hoover.

In making known on March 18, a few days after the committee had filed its report, that he had taken this step, the President called attention to the fact that the conditions challenged by the Senate group had long since been cleaned up. The President recalled that within a few weeks after he had taken office a year ago he set in motion a program of reorganization of the southern patronage system that has eliminated abuses and initiated a sound and creditable plan.

This clean-up of southern patronage practices is one of the important party reforms that the President had stressed long before he became President.

A number of southern federal officials have been removed from office or compelled to resign and state advisory committees have been set up to counsel and co-operate with the Administration in the selection of able and honest officers.

The President's statement in full is as follows:

"I have asked the Department of Justice to consider the report of the Senate Committee on Federal Patronage in the South. As a matter of fact the report refers to incidents, men, and conditions which have already been cleaned up by the action I took on the 26th of March last. Under instructions to the various departments of the Government, a system has been established by which these reprehensible practices have been absolutely stopped and the system of purchase and sale of appointments, so far as it existed, has been ended. All federal officials known to have engaged in such practices have either resigned or been removed.

"The committee makes charges against two present federal officials but not over patronage questions. Those matters have already been under investigation for some time by the department.

"Lately, charges have been brought that one member of the new advisory committee in South Carolina has accepted contributions from a person recommended for appointment. The charges were made by the old organization which was displaced. They are vigorously denied by the members of the new advisory committee. This matter has been for some weeks under investigation by the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department and the facts will be determined and published."

STIMSON ACTS AS MEDIATOR; SEES GRANDI

American Delegate Tries to Help in Franco-Italian Difficulty

FRENCH AND BRITISH VIEWS ARE NEARER

Conference Said to Be Proceeding Toward 'Goal of a 5-Power Treaty'

Henry L. Stimson, the American delegation chief, has appeared in the important role of mediator at the five-power naval conference, endeavoring to solve the differences between France and Italy, which is recognized as an extremely delicate matter.

So far his efforts have remained fruitless, it being reported all that has been achieved is the reiteration on the part of Italy of its claim to parity with France, which France has hitherto steadily refused to grant.

The brighter side of the news from London is that the Anglo-French views on the question of tonnage have become appreciably nearer and that the likelihood of a settlement over this question is becoming more apparent.

Generally speaking, the conference is reported to be "proceeding leisurely toward its goal of a five-power treaty."

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There is much serious study going on behind the scenes of the five-power naval conference of the several alternative suggestions regarding naval tonnages intended as a compromise between the French and Italian positions.

The delegations announce that the work this week is likely to be restricted to informal interviews between members of the different groups, and no plenary or committee sessions are yet in sight. Mutually satisfactory tonnage figures are now available as between Great Britain and the United States, Japan and the United States and Great Britain and Japan. No formal arrangement binds these powers, but the ground is thoroughly prepared. The European situation as represented by the differences between France and Italy must therefore engage the main preoccupation of the delegates. None of the several alternative suggestions of the figures between France and Italy have been allowed to reach the eyes of the public. It does not appear that either the British or the American delegations have exercised their prerogative as mediators to advance a specific naval ratio suggestion to the French and Italians. Undoubtedly, however, alternative plans were made known to Andre Tardieu during the weekend talks at Chequers; he has taken them back to Paris, and when he returns next week-end he will be in a position to make an announcement whether a way out of the present deadlock between France and Italy may be found.

Discussion on Figures

The present attitude is therefore one of expectant waiting. It is now indicated that discussion in the conference on figures will be somewhat prolonged. With the exception of Henry L. Stimson and Dwight W. Morrow, whose good offices between the French and Italians, while intangible, have been greatly appreciated, the American delegation is taking somewhat of a holiday. The main purpose of the American visit to London has been accomplished, although the agreements are still tentative.

Rumors of concerted and severe diplomatic pressure being brought to bear on the Fascist Government by Great Britain and the United States both through Dino Grandi, the delegate, and direct to Rome are discounted in responsible circles. Such procedure has not yet been found suitable to the conference which depends alone for its success upon the hearty and spontaneous contributions of each participant.

While the issue of the Franco-Italian deadlock does not seem to be any clearer, even to those in authority, the impression continues strongly that in the event of the absolute impossibility of an agreement between France and Italy, then the conference has at hand a satisfactory three-power treaty. This treaty is still dependent, if it is to be on the Rapidan level, upon the ability of Great Britain to reduce its cruiser, destroyer and submarine strength regardless of the extent of French increases.

Anglo-French Figures

In this connection it appears that a tabulation of the divergence in ships between French claims and the amount the British proposed to concede has been worked out and is not very great. The figure 85,000 tons, which has been quoted as the extent of the new British building required by the French claim—50,000 tons of destroyers and 35,000 tons of six-inch-gun cruisers—is considerably in excess of the real Admiralty view, it is said. Last week the British Admiralty prepared a press statement minimizing the extent of the French claim. This statement never appeared because, according to one explanation, the Japanese and American agreement came along to reveal the strong possibility of a three-power pact.

Whether this is accurate or not, it is undeniable that a considerable rapprochement between French and British views has been taking place during the last few days and the likelihood of an amicable settlement of their tonnage claims is much more

apparent than last week. In effect astute French diplomacy has placed France in the same favorable position that Italy occupied during the early weeks of the conference.

Now Italy is the isolated power upon which the accusing finger of others tends to turn. This may be a mere temporary swing. Events alone can clarify the position and the conference is proceeding leisurely toward its goal of a five-power treaty.

LONDON (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, head of the United States delegation to the naval conference, undertook the role of mediator in the Franco-Italian naval dispute, seeking to solve the problem of the naval relationship between the two countries which is threatening the virtual failure of the conference.

Mr. Stimson invited Dino Grandi, the Italian Foreign Minister and confidant of Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, to meet him privately in what was said to be the first consultation of its kind held between these two delegation heads since the naval conference started.

Italy claims the right to absolute naval parity with France, although professing a willingness to disarm, even completely, if other nations will follow its lead. France, on the other hand, has set a total projected naval tonnage for itself far in excess of what the other powers think fit, and has refused with finality to grant Italy parity.

It was understood that Signor Mussolini was in direct telephonic communication with Signor Grandi the forenoon of March 18. The nature of the conversation was not disclosed, but there was much speculation as to whether important exchanges between the Duce and his Foreign Minister might not be going on.

Mr. Stimson, in his effort to effect a compromise, was reported to have achieved nothing excepting to get from the Italian Foreign Minister the reiteration that Italy wants naval parity with France.

LONDON—James E. Fenton, Australian Minister for trade and customs and delegate to the naval conference, announces that the Australian delegation had provisionally booked return passage for Australia for April 12.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Fogg Museum Gets Large Art Bequest

NEW YORK (AP)—The William Hayes Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard University is to receive a new art collection, provided there can be found in the museum or constructed there three rooms approximately the same size of those now housing the collection in the home of the late Mrs. Nettie G. Naumburg in West Sixty-seventh Street.

In her will, filed today, Mrs. Naumburg specified that the collection, which occupies the living and dining rooms and entrance hall of her home, be moved intact to the museum and set up under identical conditions.

The collection includes paintings, tapestries, textiles, statuary, furniture and other rare art objects.

Mrs. Naumburg set aside a $100,000 fund for the removal of the collection to Cambridge, and another $25,000 fund for its upkeep.

Harvard University must accept the collection within six months from March 6 and it must be removed within three years. If the terms are not complied with, the collection will go to the Cleveland Museum of Art under the same provisions. Otherwise the collection will be divided among the heirs.

Mrs. Naumburg was the widow of Aaron Naumburg, philanthropist and hat manufacturer. She specifies that the collection be known as the Aaron and Nettie G. Naumburg rooms and be used for receptions, musicales and as an auditorium for visiting artists at Harvard.

SHIPPING PACT SOLVES DISPUTE ON FRENCH LINE

Seamen's Union Agrees to Proposal Offered by Marine Minister

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The dispute between the French Line and the Seamen's Union has been amicably settled through the mediation of Louis Rollin, Minister of Merchant Marine. The Ile de France will sail as scheduled.

A communique issued by the Ministry of Merchant Marine deplores the conflict which it declares arose rather from misunderstandings than from actual divergences. A statute is being drawn up which will stabilize relations between the shipping companies and seamen's unions and prevent sudden interruptions of steamer schedules.

Pleas for good will in industry and condemnation of class warfare as destructive to enterprise were keynotes in an address by M. Rollin, at the launching of the Charles Schiaffino at Le Trat, near Havre. The ship will ply between France and Algeria.

The Minister's remarks are specially applicable to a dispute which resulted in canceling the sailing of the liner Paris for New York March 13, due to a strike of the kitchen and engine room staffs after the passengers were on board.

The French Line has had similar experiences at Havre in the last month due to labor difficulties. Three weeks ago the Ile de France was delayed 24 hours.

M. Rollin announced completion of another step in the inquiry which the National Economic Council is conducting at his request to investigate difficulties of French shipbuilders in competing with foreign yards. A special commission sent to England to investigate the industry there has returned and will shortly make its report. The Minister concluded his address with an exhortation to both workers and employers to collaborate in the interest of national prosperity.

Advertisers Told to Be Unprejudiced

Reduction of the high costs of distribution through application of orderly management methods offers the outstanding opportunity in business today, according to Henry P. Kendall, Boston manufacturer, who addressed the Advertising Club of Boston at its luncheon meeting today.

"The first requirement in business," Mr. Kendall told the advertising men, "is to be open minded toward opportunities of doing the distribution job better. New England industry," said he, "is beginning to throw off the shackles of tradition.

"Next in importance to an open-minded point of view in facing the distribution problem," continued Mr. Kendall, "is analysis of the various elements in the distributive process. The salesman's job, the wholesaler's, the retailers, the advertising man's—all are changing, and call for careful analysis. Fact-finding is the basis for co-ordination of distribution functions. But the facts, regarding markets, costs and products, should be used—not just gathered and forgotten."

B. U. Grants Credits in Junior Club Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—By an arrangement through which Boston University students receive credits for work done in acquiring knowledge of the theory and practice of Junior Achievement Clubs, 65 students have enrolled in three courses.

The studies are carried on at the headquarters of the Boston foundation of Junior Achievement, and are designed to prepare students to become leaders of clubs. A report for the first five months' operations of this unit, under the presidency of Henry Parkman Jr., shows that 52 clubs have been formed in the city in 15 lines of work.

The executive committee of Junior Achievement, Inc., is formulating a plan of working relationship between the general body and regional organizations, and also looking to wider co-operation with colleges and other educational bodies. The establishing of a national office in New York City is under consideration.

Tercentenary Radio Program Explained

Inauguration of a series of radiocasts commemorating the tercentenary of the founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony took place March 17, when Dr. Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School and chairman of the radiocasting committee of the Boston Tercentenary, gave a short summary of the programs which will go on the air from Station WNAC at 4 p. m. New England governors, educators, editors and men of outstanding achievements are among those who have consented to participate.

"It is our purpose," Dean Archer explained, "to revive and renew in the hearts and minds of the radio public the noble ideals upon which this Nation was founded. All the radio stations in Massachusetts are most generously co-operating in this highly patriotic service. In addition, we have already arranged two series of national radiocasts.

"The first of these national radiocasts will begin April 11 and will consist of eight weekly talks to the school children of the Nation on thrilling and dramatic events in early colonial history. This series will be radiocast from New York City over about 50 stations of the National Broadcasting Company chain. It will succeed Dr. Damrosch's lectures now running on Friday mornings.

"The second series of national radiocasts will be given during evening hours, beginning in June. The tercentenary celebration, as you know, will cover some seven months, thus giving us an abundance of time for our varied program over the air."

LABOR UNION HEAD CALLS CONFERENCE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—John F. Gatelee, president of the Central Labor Union of this city and vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has issued a call for a regional conference to be held here March 30, to discuss unemployment and "increasing discrimination in industry against men 40 years of are or older."

The conference will also take up coming political campaigns and old age pension bills. Mr. Gatelee said 233 trades unions in the four western Massachusetts counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Berkshire and Franklin are expected to send representatives to the gathering.

BUSINESS DISTRICT 'NO PARKING' SOUGHT

Elimination of passenger car parking in the financial district is recommended in a petition to the Boston Traffic Commission signed by many of the important banking, investment and business houses of the district.

The petition is the result of a canvas conducted by the committee on street parking control recently formed to assist in arriving at a solution to the parking problem in the financial district.

CITY WOULD WIDEN STREET

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Underhill bill, to grant a right of way to the town of Winthrop, Mass., over such land of the Fort Banks military reservation as is necessary to widen Revere Street to 50 feet, was passed March 17 by the House and sent to the Senate.

SCHOOL EXPENSES SHOW INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Elementary school current expenses per pupil in average daily attendance in the State increased $8.44 in five years ending with the school year of 1928-29. Hartford elementary school expense per pupil, however, increased but $2.66 in that period. These figures are taken from statistics prepared by the research division of the State Board of Education.

In contrast with Hartford expenses are those of New Haven elementary schools, where the average increased $5.02 per pupil in the same period. Hartford's expenditures per elementary school pupil stood at the highest level for five years last year, when it touched $110.26 per pupil.

SOVIETS CLAIM POLES INTEND WAR ON RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

against us will speak, but undoubtedly the world of capital, if not this year, then next year or in the year after that, will attempt to get by force of arms what it did not succeed in obtaining by other means. And we must not forget one of Lenine's most important commandments: to guard the Red Army as a most precious possession and to do everything possible to strengthen its power."

Menace of Young Plan

Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Union of Communist Youth, sees other elements in the supposed war menace, offering the following comments:

"By accepting the Young Plan and concluding an agreement with Poland, German imperialism revealed itself as actively participating in the anti-Soviet front which is being formed. The passing of the foreign proletariat into attack, the powerful class struggles, which shake up the whole capitalist economic system, cannot but strengthen the hatred of the imperialists for the Soviet Union."

What lies behind this revival of the war apprehension which was so visible in Russia in 1927? First of all, orthodox Communist opinion does not consider possible the maintenance of permanent peace between the Soviet Union and the capitalist world. It regards the existing state of affairs as something in the nature of a truce which may be long or short, depending upon circumstances, but which will some day come to an end. Approaching the subject from this angle it is not surprising that every foreign development which can be construed in the light of an unfriendly act toward the Soviet Union should excite lively interest here.

The British Labor Government, to be sure, has resumed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government, but the Soviet press finds grounds for apprehension in the continual hostile questioning of the Foreign Minister from the Conservative benches and in the storm of protest over alleged religious persecution which has been raised by various British religious bodies. There still seems to be a serious gulf between Mr. Henderson's understanding of the "propaganda" clause of the Anglo-Soviet protocol and the Soviet interpretation of it, while it remains to be seen whether a mutually satisfactory settlement of the complicated Anglo-Russian question of debts, credits and claims can be achieved.

War Menace Discounted

The Soviet leaders have cried "wolf" so often in regard to the "war menace" that the latest outburst on this subject will probably be heavily discounted abroad. At the same time the latest developments in economic policy, unless and until they lead to complete success, seem calculated to produce certain coolness in the relations between the Union and the outside world. While there is less the organic connection than Soviet editorial writers are apt to assume between foreign capitalism and the domestic capitalism which the Soviet authorities are ruthlessly and apparently finally crushing out of existence, the liquidation on various grounds of a considerable number of foreign enterprises which have been existing here on a concession basis can scarcely be said to promote a business rapprochement between the Union and foreign capital.

It is psychologically quite natural that the Soviet press should attempt to buoy up the Russian workers in the hardships which they are undergoing in the effort to "build up Socialism" with highly colored pictures of declining capitalism and growing revolutionary activity in other countries; but this close identification of the Russian Revolution with Communist efforts to subvert the social order in the rest of the world has always been a stumblingblock in the road of cordial understanding between the Soviets and their fellow nations.

OLD CRADOCK HOUSE WILL BE PRESERVED

Medford's famous Cradock House, one of the oldest brick mansions in the country, probably built between 1677 and 1680, has been acquired by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and will be open to visitors during the tercentenary celebrations this summer.

While mystery enshrouds the actual origin of the building, it is generally considered to have been one of the trading posts used in this section by Matthew Cradock, Governor of the Massachusetts Company. Capt. Peter Tufts, an immigrant from England is recorded as having bought the property, probably about 1685. The structure has the aspect of venerable antiquity, marred only by a modern porch which may be removed.

EXPANSIVE SCHOOL PROGRAM SUBMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An expansion program calling for the expenditure of $2,500,000 for new buildings and additions within the next two years and from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 for sites on which other buildings may be erected as needed has been submitted to the city by the school department.

Among the principal proposals are a large addition to the Technical High School, a new junior high school, new elementary school buildings, a new building for the trade school and the housing of the boys' continuation school in the present trade school building, and the establishment of a new trade school for girls.

Hard Coal Prices May Come Down $2

Indications point to substantial reductions in the retail price of anthracite within six weeks. Some of the large dealers plan to equal the usual spring reduction made at the Pennsylvania mines, it is understood. It is said that the mine price reduction may be $1 a ton. If this takes place, retailers are expected to take off another dollar on their own account to stimulate buying. This opens the possibility of a $2 a ton reduction from present levels.

For many years the coal year has begun on April 1, at which time the mines announce their lowest prices of the year, to which additions are made at intervals until prices reach the fall peak. Householders of a thrifty nature have met this situation by endeavoring to delay any spring replenishments until after April 1.

Demand for anthracite in New England, however, has been particularly dull of late, partly owing to the increasing use of substitutes, say men well posted in coal trade circles, who predict that the mine price will be cut prior to May 1, this year.

Connecticut Speed Signs Win Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn.—Traffic regulation plans similar to those now in effect in Stratford, where motorists are instructed by prominently displayed signs as to the speeds which town authorities regard as reasonable, are being considered in eight towns of the State.

The plan affects all motor vehicles. Warning signs set up on every road at the town borders inform drivers that reasonable speed is required under normal conditions. Other signs indicate the speeds which are considered reasonable for the sections in which posted.

There has been no serious accident on the roads where the regulations apply since the system became effective, police records show. No complaints have been received from motorists or others regarding the speeds established, or the manner in which the system is being operated.

BOSTON AIR LINE PROSPERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The number of passengers who flew between New York and Boston on Colonial Air Transport airplanes increased 240 per cent during February, as compared with those carried in December, the month prior to the reduction in rates, according to announcement just made by B. A. Pollet, general traffic manager. Three round trips daily are now being made over the route and during the past month at least six trips of extra airplanes have been run each week, the report said.

NEW BUILDING AT THAYER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAINTREE, Mass.—Thayer Academy is to erect a building opposite the Sarah Glover gymnasium, containing an auditorium seating 500, with stage and theater facilities, a kitchen, dining room and cafeteria, according to Stacy B. Southworth, headmaster. The first contributor to the fund was Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Harper & West, architects, will solicit contract bids.

SCOUT SPEAKERS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mortimer L. Schiff, New York banker, who is vice-president of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, and Dr. George J. Fisher, deputy chief executive and director of field work of the national council, will speak at the annual banquet of the Boy Scouts of the New England region, in Hotel Kimball, April 10.

Theaters and Music

"The Chocolate Soldier"

Majestic Theater—Jolson's Theater Musical Comedy Company presents "The Chocolate Soldier," operetta by Oscar Straus, as the seventh offering in the Boston Victor Herbert Festival. Week beginning March 17, 1930. The cast:

Nadina Popoff	Alice MacKenzie
Aurelia Popoff	Vera Rose
Mascha	Alice Wellman
Lt. Bumerli	Charles Purcell
Capt. Massaknoff	William C. Gordon
Louka	Rowena Baker
Stephan	Mary Terry
Col. Kasimir Popoff	John Dunsmure
Maj. Alexius Spiridoff	Oliver Reese

Conductor, Ben Schwartz

Straus's merry medley vastly diverted a crowded house last night. The comic element triumphed, somewhat at the expense of the musical and the satirical. Mr. Purcell and Miss MacKenzie and their colleagues may not attain to the highest reaches of the vocal art, but they are excellent comedians, and Misses Ross and Wellman and Messrs. Dunsmore, Reese and Gordon missed none of the comic possibilities of their roles. If you want Shavian wit, better read "Arms and the Man." But if you enjoy rough and tumble fun, this is your play. You will find it difficult to resist, in particular, the clowning of Mr. Dunsmore.

Nor were the musical aspects negligible. If Straus's melodic inspiration hardly equals that of Herbert or Lehar, he has included in this score at least one air, the famous "My Hero," which plays 'em out with gusto; and he displays a pretty wit in his ensembles. His satirical treatment of "The Tale of a Coat," for example, is worthy of Shaw, and there is delightful humor in the trio that closes the first act; not to mention the military maneuvers of Massaknoff's intrepid forces.

Demand for seats for this week, which was announced as the last of the Herbert Festival, has been so heavy that it has been decided to continue the engagement of "The Chocolate Soldier" for a second week.

As John McCormack's new talkie is booked for the Majestic next week, the Straus operetta will move to the Lyric. There is a possibility that the festival may be extended still further.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Fritz Leiber and the Chicago Civic Shakespeare Society are in their second and final week at the Wilbur. First performances of the week include "Richard III" tonight, "Othello" Thursday night and "The Taming of the Shrew" Saturday afternoon.

The Stratford Players from England come to the Hollis next week for a two weeks' engagement in Shakespearean plays, opening Monday with "Much Ado."

Walter Hampden is scheduled for two weeks at the Wilbur, beginning Monday, appearing in "Richelieu" and in "Caponsacchi."

"D. C. M.," a new English play by Evelyn Glover, will be presented at the Copley next Monday evening.

Continuing plays include George M. Cohan's "Gambling," in its second week at the Tremont; "A Night Off," in its last week at the Copley, and "The New Moon," in its fifth week at the Shubert.

"The Davidods," a new departure in marionettes, will have a first Boston showing at Steinert Hall Friday evening, presenting "Through the Looking Glass." The puppets, instead of being suspended on strings, are operated from underneath the platform Carroll's own text is used. David Haseltine Dodd, the originator, controls them and reads the male parts Miss Nancy Dodd reads the women's parts and provides the musical accompaniments.

"The March of the Movies," a lecture with pictorial demonstration, tracing the evolution of the motion picture, will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts, Friday afternoon, under auspices of the Alumni Association of the Museum.

The Artkino Guild will present the French film, "The Passion of Joan of Arc," at the Fine Arts Theater from March 28 to April 5, except Sunday.

Agnes de Mille, dancer, assisted by Frank Parker, diseur, and Warren Leonard, will present "An Intimate Revue in Miniature," at Symphony Hall, April 4.

Dr. Walter Starkie of Dublin will give a lecture-recital on "The Gypsies and Their Music" at the Hotel Statler on the afternoon of March 27 under auspices of the Church Home Society.

Branson de Cou's final "Dream Picture" travel lecture will be given Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall, on "The Canadian Rockies."

Monday Symphony Concert

The fifth of the Monday evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, took place at Symphony Hall last night. The program included Bach's Prelude and Fugue in E flat (for organ), arranged for orchestra by Schoenberg. Mozart's Concerto for piano and orchestra in D minor, Renée Longy-Miquelle, soloist, and Strauss's lengthy "Alpine" Symphony.

Surely Strauss has shown some discrimination in using his wind machine in this symphony, for even those instruments quite alien to it in structure seem occasionally long winded in kinship. Decidedly, this "Alpine" Symphony is not one of Strauss's major works.

Mme. Miquelle's reading of the Mozart Concerto was straightforward, brisk and even in mood. She found the gayety and the liveliness, if not the exquisite neatness and precision, for the melodious phrases. The warmths of the Romanza and the expressiveness she wreathed through its measures made it the most attractively interpreted section of the work.

Bach's music moved along at the apt pace which Mr. Koussevitzky chose for it. From his men he drew the familiar deep resonances, smooth, shining tones, and well chiseled phrases which he almost invariably brings to Bach's works.

C. S. B.

DURHAM DUPLEX RAZOR

Durham Duplex Razor Co. net for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, was $187,985 after federal taxes, compared with $88,325 in 1928.

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Sat. Eve.—"Macbeth"
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Tues.—"Hamlet"
Wed. Mat.—"Twelfth Night"
Wed. Eve.—"Midsummer Night's Dream"
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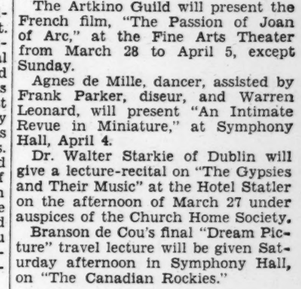

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TAX BARRIERS BY FRANCE TO BE NEGOTIATED

Washington Takes Cognizance of Effect of Impost on American Firms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Seriously concerned by the adverse effect on American firms of the French imposts on subsidiaries of foreign companies, the State and Commerce Departments and United States Treasury are collaborating in what will be one of the strongest representations made by the American Government in fiscal matters in many years.

E. C. Alvord, special assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, or some other Treasury official will probably be sent immediately to Paris to make a direct protest against taxes said to make it impossible for American firms to do business in France. At the same time taxation experts from the Commerce and Treasury Departments, scheduled to go to Geneva to attend a taxation conference, may also join the representative to Paris to assist in this mission.

The French situation has been largely responsible, it is learned, for the administration desire to secure American adherence to treaties to end double taxation, in behalf of which Andrew W. Mellon and Ogden L. Mills recently spoke before a house committee following a conference of industrial leaders in Washington.

Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, stated that negotiations are now under way to see whether arrangements cannot be made to see that American investments in France and reciprocally French investments in the United States cannot be freed from a handicap as regards taxation. It is strongly hinted in other well-informed quarters that France may be willing to come to terms with the United States in return for other concessions.

One of these might be the practice of American agents in getting customs information in France in support of the system of countervailing duties; a practice against which French officials have made unavailing protests. Informal comment by big exporters of American houses at the recent conference here left no doubt of the extreme seriousness with which the situation is regarded, and it is now learned that the three government departments are co-operating to take immediate remedial steps.

PAROLE PLAN SEEKS MEN'S REDEMPTION

(Continued from Page 1)

specially constituted and trained parole board. The parole and probation system fails completely in its purpose unless there is proper supervision of the released prisoners during the parole period. While probation officers have been authorized by law in every judicial district, heretofore appropriations have not been sufficient to employ them. Our program includes a complete reorganization of the parole system with adequate personnel and a parole board which shall devote its time to administering the whole parole system."

From statements made by Mr. Bates it is apparent that he will not be satisfied merely with reorganization of the parole board's personnel but looks to means of rehabilitating the prisoner after he is released from his cell.

Much has already been done in this direction in many communities. It is being increasingly realized that it does society little good to release prisoners under such circumstances that they go automatically back to their former criminal ways. Mr. Bates has pointed to the need of a new program when he declares that the protection of the public requires that prisons attempt to turn men out better than they went in. As one part of this campaign, he says, there should be "release on parole under strict supervision; that is, in place of abrupt change from confinement to liberty, to supply an adjusted and controlled release, with home and employment provided, and activities circumscribed."

It has been found that Massachusetts, with the highest use of probation and parole of any state in the country and a humane prison system, has the lowest homicide rate, and a record of less serious crime than 15 years ago.

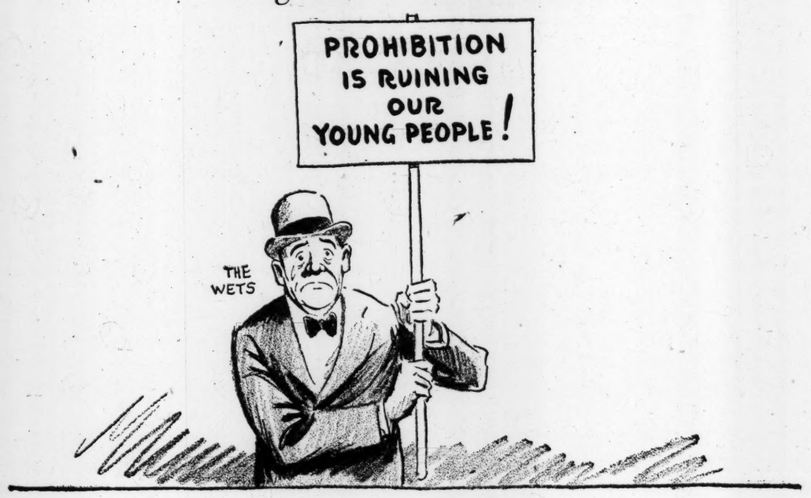
Summing it all up, Mr. Bates said: "One of the first items in the program of protective penology would be to revise the statutes covering parole and provide a proper personnel to deal intelligently and in the public interest with this feature of prison administration."

ROCKEFELLER JR. GIVES AID TO ILLITERATES

WASHINGTON (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has given $10,000 to the National Advisory Committee on Literacy, Secretary of Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur announced on March 17.

He said the committee, since its inception in October, had been operating on a $15,000 gift from the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and that fund was about exhausted.

Argument Number Three



"WELL, WOULD IT HELP THEM ANY TO HAVE LIQUOR SOLD OPENLY IN FOUR OR FIVE PLACES IN EVERY CITY BLOCK?"
THE WETS
PROHIBITION IS RUINING OUR YOUNG PEOPLE

What's Right With America? Prohibition, Despite Defects, Accepted by Average Citizen

(Continued from Page 1)

cles to assert that there is no prohibition of an effective kind. That, frankly, appears to me to be nonsense. Before I went to America I was informed that the United States was a land flowing with gin and whisky. I was informed that there was a bootlegger in every building.

Warm and Dry Hospitality

Well, I moved freely about the United States, and never did the odor of gin and whisky assail my nostrils. I encountered all kinds of Americans—except the bootleggers. I enjoyed a great deal of hospitality, but liquid hospitality was never in evidence.

This does not, of course, mean that drinking has been abolished. I am not so foolish as to fly in the face of the facts, and the facts are a number of people continue to drink. But I affirm that the number of people who continue to drink are lost in the crowd of people who do not drink. They are not visible to the naked eye, unless one happens to fall in with a rather special set.

It would be difficult for me to count how many meals I ate by invitation. They were literary meals, political meals, educational meals and purely social meals. Once, and once only, did I find wine on the table. Once, and once only—and that was in New York—did a somewhat Bohemian writer ring me up to suggest that we should meet down town in some speakeasy or other.

Once, and once only—and that was in Washington—did a newspaper man boast to me that he had just got hold of a well guaranteed bottle—and by his boasting indicated that it was a rare event. For the rest, there was iced water, there was ginger ale, there was sweet cider—and once there was a decoction which, I understand, is quite harmless, known as near-beer.

Nobody thought of anything else, nobody suggested anything else, nobody apologized for the absence of anything else; and I was forced to the conclusion that, in spite of all the commotion about the broken prohibition law, the great bulk of American citizens faithfully abide by the law, not in a consciously virtuous way, but as a matter of course. The relatively few who break the law do so in a highly conscious way.

Orchids in Conservatory

An amusing example of this consciousness was related to me by a French Minister who had been entertained in the United States. "The hostess," he told me, "took me aside before dinner and said, 'I would like to show you my orchids,' and she led the way to the conservatory. There she whispered mysteriously, 'It was not to show you the orchids, but to offer you a drink, which I know you, as a Frenchman, would like. But on no account must you tell my husband.'

"I had not the smallest desire to drink, but the good lady evidently thought she was doing the proper thing. When we returned to the drawing room, the host said to me, 'I should like to show you some of my books, if you would come up into the library.' In the library he said, 'I know you, as a Frenchman, would like a drink, and so I have brought you here. I do not drink myself, but I do not want to deprive my guests. You must on no account tell my wife.'"

Novelty Will Wear Off

This sort of snobbishness and self-consciousness doubtless exists. But it is more amusing than significant. There are doubtless in New York many clandestine establishments, but the ordinary respectable member of society does not go to speakeasies, and the highest figures would seem to show that, even in the cosmopolitan city, only a small percentage of the population endeavors to procure liquor.

The countryside is sober and the normal population of the towns is sober. It is unfortunate that there are always foolish persons to whom forbidden fruit is particularly sweet, but they will presumably learn better when the novelty of prohibition (for it is still a novelty to them) has worn off.

In the meantime there is surely no more occasion for indulgence toward those who break this particular law than there is occasion for indulgence toward those who break other laws; and it is absurd to say that, because there are people who break the law, prohibition is a failure. If that were the test, every law would be a failure!

Prohibition has come to stay. The American women are for it; the industrialists are for it; all social organizations are for it; the directors of amusements, such as managers of theaters and cinemas, are for it; the shopkeepers and salesmen are for it; nearly everybody who is interested—and who is not?—in the continued prosperity of America is for it.

Such are the unprejudiced and impartial conclusions to which I came, after devoting some attention to the working of the prohibition laws in America.

Codification Group Committee Meets

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE — The nationality committee of the first codification conference on international law held its first meeting March 17, but in private. Proposed rules of procedure laid down by the League Council for conduct of the codification conference, contained a proviso that the public be prohibited from attending meetings of the committees, but on motion of the United States delegation, this was amended and the committee itself now decides whether to sit in private or public.

It seems clear that this first codification conference contains several delegations which are shy of decisions, which are anxious to discuss and which wish to avoid commitments. On the other hand there are those who believe in the value of an international conference in promoting ultimate harmony between nations and they are a strong force.

The International Alliance of Women and International Council of Women ended their work in connection with the conference with a busy day on March 15, filled with deputations to the conference bureau and national deputations to national delegations. If their request made to the bureau, that a woman observer be appointed and allowed to attend all sittings of the nationality committee in private and public, is accepted, one of their number may return to fill the post.

The six-point group of Britain, the National Woman's Party of the United States and the Inter-American Commission of Women are settling into the work of lobbying delegates who are attached to the nationality committee.

BOY SCOUT IDEALS PRAISED AS ASSETS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—When the Boy Scouts of today become the workers of tomorrow, they will make an important contribution to any profession as a result of the enlightened ideals of service they are gaining through Scout training, Dr. George J. Fisher, deputy chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, said at a dinner of the National Boy Scout Press Association.

For the most outstanding single piece of writing done by a member of the association during the past year, the Boy's Life Award in Journalism for 1929, an engraved gold watch, was presented to Edward B. Pratt, Eagle Scout of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Alien Quota Act Is Believed Aided by Registration Plan

Card Indexing Every Legal Entrant, Both Before and After 1921, Said by Officials to Make Deportation Easier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With each alien of the 150,000 annually admitted now automatically receiving a registration certificate, and with hundreds of thousands of others, admitted prior to 1921, receiving them in token of the legalization of their status by Congress, it will not be long, W. W. Husband, Assistant Secretary of Labor, told the Senate Immigration Subcommittee, before a majority of legally admitted aliens will be vountarily registered, a development of fundamental importance in administering America's Quota Restriction Act.

Mr. Husband gave his testimony in support of the Blease bill which would permit any alien desiring a department certificate to receive one on proper representations. Opponents of the measure asserted that this would be the first step in compulsory alien registration.

Two classes of aliens now receive identification cards formally put out by the department: first, newcomers who get them at Ellis Island or other debarkation ports, and second, aliens admitted prior to 1921, whose status was legalized by Act of March 2, 1929, and who apply for such cards. The Blease bill would make it possible for such cards to be issued for aliens who arrived between 1921 and July 1, 1928, when the department began its unobtrusive move of issuing such certificates.

Mr. Husband said that growth of the present voluntary system would enable immigration officials to determine whether an alien was lawfully or unlawfully in the country and therefore facilitate deportation, the department now deporting about 15,000 aliens a year on the present basis.

Six years after the passage of the Immigration Quota Act, the Department of Labor is massing its forces solidly in support of selective immigration admission, a change in the law declared to be second in importance only to immigration restriction itself.

It is asserted that the United States is in a position to take the cream of the immigrant population of all Europe, but no machinery has been set up so far to achieve selection. Instead of giving preference to highly skilled engineers, key industrialists prepared to set up new industries and similar immigrants, J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, points out that the present rigidly constructed admittance system crowds such men in with day workers coming to enter trades already crowded. An alien coal miner, for example, may keep out a world-famous chemist.

Opposition to the Metcalf bill, now in the Senate, has developed within the American Federation of Labor from apprehension that more skilled labor will be admitted in competition with membership of trade unions, now chiefly drawn from skilled labor.

Personal conversations are going on between Mr. Davis and A. F. of L. leaders looking to a formula that will safeguard and satisfy the latter.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Julia D. Gross, Washington, D. C.
C. E. Gross, Washington, D. C.
Harry E. Barlow, St. Paul, Minn.
Jessie V. Barlow, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Metta P. White, Cleveland, O.
Miss Fanny M. Cottle, Cleveland, O.
Ernest H. Pendell, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. E. H. Pendell, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Ralph P. Brewster, Dexter, Me.
Charles P. Brewster, Dexter, Me.
Owen Brewster, Dexter, Me.
W. L. Brady Jr., Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Elizabeth MacKenzie, Lawrence, Kan.
William C. Abbe, Plainfield, N. J.
Chauncey C. Woodworth, Annapolis, Md.
W. James McQuiston, New Wilmington, Pa.
J. B. C. Lockwood Jr., Seattle, Wash.
Harry F. Blinen, Bronxville, N. Y.
Charles L. Dunlop, Cincinnati, O.
Bruce Denison, Sheridon, Wyo.
Robert G. Stewart, Nassau, N. Y.
B. H. MacMahon, Columbus, O.
Leon Shelly, Vancouver, B. C.
George M. Grovnor, Washington, D. C.
George A. Ballard, Fall River, Mass.

CHURCH MODEL BRINGS GIFTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Hans Swoboda, German youth, has just received two anonymous gifts, one for $500 and one for $5, toward his education as an architect. The gifts were received during the exhibition at the Grand Central Galleries here of a model of the Cologne Cathedral which he built from 2,500,000 match sticks. He brought the cathedral to this country hoping to be able to finance his education with the funds he obtained from it.

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SHIPPERS GET INFORMATION ON CANADIAN RULES

Handbook Tells How to Evade Penalties and Facilitate Delivery

To provide a clearer understanding of Canadian Government requirement on imports, for benefit of American exporters, the United States Department of Commerce has provided a handbook of information on the subject, which is available at the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it was announced today by Hugh D. Butler, manager.

Canada rivals the United Kingdom as a foremost market for American products and it is an area in which any American firm makes its first venture in export trade, officials say. Each shipment leaving the United States for Canada needs to be covered by certain documents of prescribed form required by the Canadian Government and filled out in precisely the prescribed manner. Since the majority of Canadian import duties are assessed on an ad valorem basis it is of utmost importance that shipments to Canada have a clear understanding of what values are recognized by the Canadian customs for duty purposes, point out the officials.

Too often American concerns have had the dutiable values of their shipments raised, with consequent increased duty burdens to their customers, or have even had additional or dumping duty applied, on the ground that the goods were sold to Canada at less than the value which the Canadian authorities regarded as the corresponding home market in the United States.

Canadian regulations on this subject are detailed and exacting and strictly enforced.

Certain classes of goods are required to be marked, "Made in U. S. A.," before they may be admitted into Canada and others need to be covered by sanitary or other special certificates. Failure to anticipate these requirements invariably means annoying delays to the customers in the clearing of the shipment, and possible penalties.

With the proximity of buyer and seller, and frequency of shipment, parcel post is a particularly common channel of shipment from the United States to Canada, say local officials. Samples and advertising matter are often put into the mails for Canada as if for domestic destination when the same requirements exist on parcel post as for freight shipment of goods. Even samples and advertising matter are dutiable under certain conditions.

Roxbury Committee Supports Dry Law

The Roxbury Constitutional Defense Committee, a non-sectarian and non-partisan organization formed to work against repeal of the state enforcement law of 1924, has addressed a letter to citizens of Roxbury, asking them to unite with the committee in the interests of constitutional government.

"While expressing collectively no opinion as to whether the prohibition law coupled with the Volstead Act was, or is, the wisest course of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic, we have united to uphold the law of our country while it is on the statute books," the letter said.

Massachusetts would find its enforcement problem more difficult if it should repeal the act of 1924 against transportation, exportation, importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, the letter stated.

TELEPHONE COMPANY TO SPEND $2,738,294

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of $2,738,294 for new construction and improvements in plant, necessary to meet the demand for service. Including this authorization, the specific commitment of the company for plant expenditures thus far this year is $25,121,571.

For Maine the appropriation aggregates $250,978; for New Hampshire, $92,010; for Vermont, $159,251; for Massachusetts, $2,076,746; for Rhode Island, $159,309.

HARVARD ALUMNI BACK PAY RISE FOR CLEANERS

Graduates Say Discharging of Women Damaged School's Name

Women cleaners, recently discharged from Harvard University because the minimum wage commission insisted that they be paid two cents an hour more than the university wished to pay, would receive added amounts up to $280, representing the two cents an hour for periods up to nine years of service during which that portion of their pay was withheld, under the request of prominent alumni, made in an open letter to the president and corporation.

Harvard's reputation has been measurably damaged by the publicity given to the university's action, the letter says. Although there may be extenuating circumstances, such as needs for economy and efficiency, nothing can erase from the public mind the impression that a university with $80,000,000 investment holdings should manifest a more generous attitude toward its manual workers, the letter continues.

A thorough investigation of the policy toward all its upkeep staff, was strongly urged upon the university.

"We believe that only by some such measures will Harvard be able to re-establish completely its reputation with the public and with its own alumni," the letter said. "We believe that only by such means can the present administration of Harvard avoid disloyalty to Harvard's finest traditions."

"The action of the university," the letter continues, "in consistently resisting minimum wage laws for cleaning workers, and in changing the work of cleaners in the freshman dormitories to resemble 'chamber-maids,' not provided for by such laws—a statement of which has been put in the Congressional Record—should be replaced with a more humane and generaus attitude."

Signers of the letter include Oscar Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation; Samuel A. Eliot Jr., professor of English, Smith College, and a grandson of Charles Eliot, former president of Harvard; Corliss Lamont, of Columbia University, and many others from various states.

In a statement given out by the Harvard authorities, they declared they are now fully informed of the treatment accorded the women. At all times, the statement said, the cleaning women in the Widener Library have been paid at least those wages required by the minimum wage law. They are not aware of any complaint that ever was received from the women regarding their wages, and believe that all employees subject to any minimum wage decree are receiving at least the minimum wage. The general subject of wages and salaries is receiving careful consideration, the statement concludes.

RANGERS TO BATTLE FOR SECOND PLACE

The Boston Bruins and New York Rangers close their respective National Hockey League schedules tonight at the Boston Garden with second place in the American division between Rangers and Chicago at stake. The Bruins will use the game as a workout for the coming playoffs which start Thursday.

Captain Hitchman of the Bruins and Johnson of the Rangers, who have been out of action through a similar mishap, may be in the game tonight. Johnson tested himself Sunday night against Pittsburgh, but tonight will be the first for Hitchman.

Following the game tonight Bruins will leave for Montreal in the morning where they are to play Maroons in the first of a five-game series Thursday night. Rangers do not know yet whether they will oppose Ottawa or Canadiens in their first series.

The Rangers are in straitened circumstances for the final drive with Johnson hardly expected to be at his best and the star center, Frank Boucher, absolutely lost to the team for the remainder of the season. The chances of the New Yorkers are not even being considered.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with some light rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; slightly warmer tonight; colder Wednesday; moderate shifting winds becoming fresh westerly Wednesday; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 36.

Southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; slightly warmer in eastern Massachusetts tonight; colder Wednesday; moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming fresh, possibly strong, westerly.

Northern New England: Rain or snow tonight and probably Wednesday morning; somewhat colder Wednesday; moderate shifting winds becoming fresh westerly.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	38	Memphis	64
Atlantic City	52	Montreal	36
Boston	24	Nantucket	36
Buffalo	28	New Orleans	70
Calgary	38	New York	40
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	46
Chicago	32	Pittsburgh	44
Denver	18	Portland, Me.	32
Des Moines	30	Portland, Ore.	40
Eastport	28	San Francisco	50
Galveston	64	St. Louis	42
Hatteras	60	St. Paul	22
Helena	20	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	68
Kansas City	30	Washington	54
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:07 p. m., Wednesday 2:23 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:23 p. m.

FARM BOARD'S WHEAT POLICY FOUND FAULTY

Former Governor Brewster of Maine Says It Has Overstepped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Me.—The Federal Farm Board's purchase of wheat in an effort to maintain the market price is directly opposed to the fundamentals enunciated by President Hoover a year ago, according to Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine.

Speaking before the Merchants Association here March 17, Mr. Brewster declared that the Senate's appropriation of $100,000,000 for farm relief "brings home rather sharply the cost that is involved in an attempt to hold up the price of wheat in the face of an unusual supply in storage and in prospect, and a restricted demand."

"It seems evident," he said, "that the Farm Board either have not read or have not heeded, the warning of President Hoover in his special message to Congress one year ago that 'no governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price-fixing of products, for such courses can only lead to bureaucracy and domination.'

"It seems impossible to reconcile the recent activities of the Farm Board in the grain market with the principles enunciated by the President one year ago. The developments of each week have seemed to confirm the wisdom of the warning he then gave.

"Since the Government began stabilization operations in wheat six months ago, the value of the wheat crop of the United States has declined $500,000,000. The market has refused to rise to the point declared by the farm board to be a fair price for wheat in spite of the unlimited resources of the United States Treasury that were declared to be behind this venture."

FISHING SCHOONER THEBAUD LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESSEX, Mass.—Luxury and modern lines in fishing schooners, as well as in ocean liners, are introduced with the launching here of the Gertrude L. Thebaud, which slid the ways at the yards of A. D. Storey March 17. This latest addition to the Atlantic seaboard fishing fleet, designed by Payne, Belnap & Skeen of Boston, will sail to the banks off Newfoundland and join her sister ships in making trips all summer to and from the banks.

It is announced by Capt. Ben Pine, one of the owners, that the new craft is expected to participate in the north Atlantic fishermen's races in the fall, meeting the Bluenose. The schooner is 136 feet long, with a 25-foot beam, and will be captained by Freeman Crowell of Gloucester.

Snow Losing Maine Battle for Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—Snow, for 200 years an almost insurmountable obstacle to winter travel in Maine, has been largely overcome. If progress continues in the future as it has in the past three winters, snow will soon cease to hamper motorists at all except in their own driveways.

During the winter just past 5524 miles of highway have been kept constantly plowed and usable for motor vehicles in this State. This is slightly more than one-fifth of the entire highway mileage in Maine. During the previous winter the open roads included 4200 miles and in the winter of 1927-28 the plowed roads aggregated about 3800 miles.

Towns and cities co-operate with the State in snow removal. For the most part the actual plowing is done by equipment owned or hired by the towns. Supervision is furnished by the State Highway Department and the State pays half the cost, up to $25 per mile. Funds for this purpose are direved from the gasoline tax receipts for the months of December, January, February and March.

Apple Marketing 'Top-Off' Decried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Decrying poor selling practices in regard to apples in Connecticut, Earl H. Hodge, assistant director of the Connecticut Bureau of Markets, in an address here, attacked in particular the practice of overfacing, or the art of "topping off."

"The habit of overfacing apples in Connecticut still persists," he said. "Farmers, wholesalers, jobbers, commission men and hucksters are all implicated. Some farmers 'top off' their packages of their own accord while others do so on request.

"The profits derived from commercial fruit grown in Connecticut depend largely upon consumer satisfaction and repeat orders. It seems quite impossible that the woman buyer will be satisfied and return to a source where she has been deceived into buying an overfaced package."

Massachusetts Grand Lodge Officers to Inspect Masonic Lodges in China

Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and Charles C. Balcom, Grand Marshal, accompanied by their wives, sail from New York March 20 for China via England, Egypt and India to inspect the eight Masonic lodges in China which are under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts district, and which have been out of personal touch with their superior officers for nearly eight years.

The travelers will stop for some time in London to confer with Masonic leaders there as to the wisest course of action for Masonry in China in general. There are lodges in China under English, Scotch and Irish jurisdictions as well as the eight which come under Massachusetts and it is thought that it would be to the interest of all to act uniformly in the face of the disturbed condition of China.

From London the itinerary calls for a trip across the continent to Italy and then by boat to Egypt, where some unofficial Masonic groups will be examined with a view toward possible recognition. From Egypt to India the route calls for an air flight of four days, after which the party will proceed to China by boat.

Of the eight lodges in China, three are located at Shanghai, one at Tientsin, one at Peiping, one at Dairen, one at Mukden, and the last and most recent at Harbin. Two of the three at Shanghai and the one at Peiping each accept Chinese members up to 10 per cent. Otherwise the membership of the lodges is restricted to Occidentals. The oldest was founded in 1863 and the most recent in 1928.

Boston Marks Site of British Sailing

The tramp of marching feet resounded through the streets of Boston, Monday, just as they did when the British evacuated Boston on March 17, 1776, but this time it was United States infantry, high school cadets, and civic and historical organizations celebrating that memorable occasion.

The main ceremony was the placing of a bronze tablet on the building at 148 State Street, the site of the British embarkment in evacuating Boston by sea. The tablet reads:

"Site of the head of Long Wharf built by the citizens of the town 1710 from which the British embarked on the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, placed by the city of Boston, 1930."

HOUSE APPROPRIATES $300,000 FOR FRIGATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee has favorably reported the French resolution to appropriate $300,000 for the completion of the restoration of the frigate Constitution, affectionately known as "Old Ironsides."

States to Hold Recreational Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Trustees of Eastern States Exposition announced the dates of America's first annual National Indoors and Outdoors Recreation Exposition as May 30 to June 6, 1931. The decision follows 18 months preparatory work by the recreational development committee of the New England Conference and Council, government agencies, industrial and commercial groups.

The exposition will be entirely different from anything yet conducted, according to the trustees. Every type of indoor and outdoor recreation will be represented. Exhibits will include classified displays devoted to sports, athletics, boating, motoring, aeronautics, forestry, wild life conservation, hotels and resorts, camps and camping, and summer homes.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture in series by Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology in Harvard University, on "The Geologic History of Mankind," Lowell Institute, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Twentieth Century Club; concert by Francis Philip Frazier and Susie Meek Frazier, Indian Singers, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Recital by pupils of the preparatory course, Faelten Pianforte School, Faelten Hall, 8.

Fifth country dance party, English Folk Dance Society, Boston Teachers' College, 8.

Copley-Plaza: dinner, Traffic Club of New England, Ballroom and Foyer, 6:30.

Meeting, Home Club of East Boston, illustrated travelogue on "To California Through the Panama Canal," by Dr. J. Danforth Taylor, Clubhouse, 8.

Theaters

Wilbur—Fritz Leiber in "Richard III."
Tremont—"Gambling."
Shubert—"The New Moon."
Copley—"A Night Off."
Majestic—"The Chocolate Soldier."

Music

Jordan Hall — Concert, Leon Vartanian, pianist, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Harvard University; astronomical colloquium, lecture by E. M. Lindsay, Harvard College Observatory, Building A, 4:30.

Rotary Club of Boston; luncheon, talk by George R. Farnum, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, on "Enemy Property: An Epoch in Post-War Liquidation," Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Copley-Plaza: meeting and luncheon, New England Shippers' Advisory Board, Ballroom and Foyer, meeting 10, luncheon 11; luncheon, Associated Industries of Massachusetts Private Room, 12.

Boston Square and Compass Club, luncheon entertainment for ladies, Clubhouse, 12:30.

Meeting, Boston Teachers' Club; talk on "Interesting Personalities in Political Life Today," by Mrs. A. J. George, Twentieth Century Club, 4.

Museum of Fine Arts; gallery talk on "Glass," by Miss Doane, 11.

Recital by pupils of the college course, Faelton Pianoforte School, Faelten Hall, 11:30.

Hotel Statler; meeting and dinner, Daughters of the American Revolution, Ballroom, 6:30; luncheon, Lions Club, Parlor D and E, 12:30; luncheon and meting, New England Ice Cream Manufacturers, Parlor C, 12:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Special Exhibitions: Egyptian wall paintings, by Mr. and Mrs. Norman de Garis Davies, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fifteenth century woodcuts and metal-cuts, lent by James C. McGuire; eighteenth century English porcelain, made at Chelsea, lent by Richard C. Paine; prints and books illustrated by Auguste Lepère, lent by William A. Sargent; French color prints, eighteenth century, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Bartolozzi.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and subbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection. Special exhibits: Japanese prints lent by David F. Edgar. Contemporary American painting. Both through March 18.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Exhibit showing color in nature. Mexican tiles and pottery. Satsuma ware. Baskets of the world, including feather baskets of the Poma Indians.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place.—Etchings, paintings and water colors, by Martin Lewis. Also exhibition of color prints. Through March 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine paintings, water colors and drawings by William Yarrow. Through March 30.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street.—Drawings by Stuyvestant Van Veen. Through March 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 448 Stuart Street.—Drawings in sepia, by Gurdan Saltonstall Howe. Flower impressions by Arthur F. Musgrave. Lithographs by Teng-Kwie. Through March 29.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Old sporting and ship prints in colors.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street.—Etchings of child life and six new dog study prints by Diana Thorne.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square.—Chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Oils by Emile A. Gruppe. Miscellaneous water colors by American artists.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street.—Art work of Ernest Stock, an English artist. Through March 31.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street.—Paintings by Elizabeth E. Brown and Louis Novak. Through March 31.

Albert T. Echburg Gallery, 480 Boylston Street.—Paintings by American and European artists.

J. F. Olson Gallery, 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge.—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street.—Oils by Harley Perkins. Other paintings by Guy Pene du Bois, Glackens, Gifford Beal and H. E. Schnakenberg. Water colors by Maurice Prendergast. Prints by moderns.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors of birds, by Charles Emile Heil. Through March 18. Paintings, etchings and drawings by Frederick G. Hall. Through March 25.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street.—Work of German school children. Through March 18.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge.—Water colors and etchings by W. Harry Smith. Through March 31.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Open daily, 9 to 5: Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special Tercentenary display of pictures, maps, drawings and case of colonial articles.

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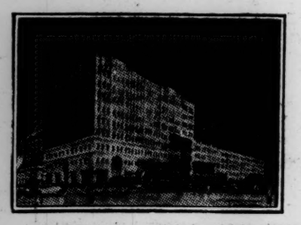
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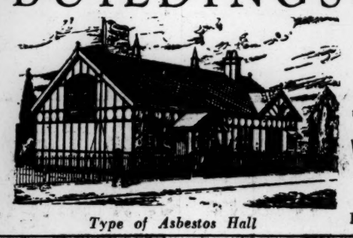
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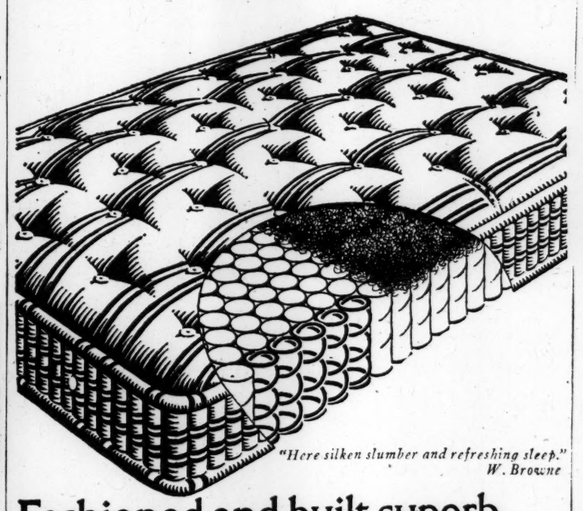
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FLOWER SHOW HERALDS SPRING TO NEW YORK

Italian Garden Wins Trophy Sent by Dutch Queen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Spring came to New York ahead of its regularly heralded calendar date with the opening of the seventeenth International Flower Show at the Grand Central Palace on March 17.

A crowd of persons who had waited on the sidewalk for more than half an hour pushed expectantly into the main hall when the doors opened and were immediately in an atmosphere of luxurious country estates, gay with brilliant blooms and the songs of numerous birds which were cleverly concealed in massed foliage.

A new feature of this year's exhibition is that the entire main floor is given over to large garden competitions, the effect of which arrangement is to display the landscape gardener's art to its greatest advantage and to give an air of continuity to the main exhibits as though each formed a sequestered corner in the grounds of a country residence.

Two impresive exhibits, both of which gave an unusual impression of height, as well as spaciousness and color, are located in the middle of the hall on each side of the main entrance. One is a reproduction of a mountain scene, with a quiet pool lying at the foot of towering rocks and crab apple and Japanese cherry trees in full bloom, partly reflected in the water. Pale yellow primroses and many other spring favorites crop up between the rocks and trees. The other exhibit shows a clearing in a wood, flanked by deep green firs and pines, dogwood in bloom, silver birches and the delicate forms of other spring flora traced against the heavier background. These exhibits are entered in a class for commercial growers and cover approximately 1000 square feet each.

The gold medal in this class went to John Scheepers, Inc., of New York City, for a reproduction of a stately formal garden leading to a group of steps surmounted by a statue of a girl bending over and looking thoughtfully into the foliage. Tulips were the chief feature of the floral display.

An Italian garden backed by tall evergreen trees, with tulips predominating in the borders along the walks won the gold medal offered for the first time this year by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. It was exhibited by John T. Scheepers of New York.

Rock gardens were very popular on the opening day and several interesting exhibits in this class attracted wide attention. Adjoining exhibits of approximately 450 square feet each by Bobbink & Atkins of Rutherford, N. J., and F. R. Pierson, of Tarrytown, N. Y., won first and second prizes respectively.

A small rock garden, exhibited by Marcel LePiniec, of Bergenfield, N. J., won first prize for a garden covering approximately 125 square feet. Its realistic setting and the extensive collection of rock garden favorites it included gained favorable comment.

Among the new offerings at the show are a beautiful new Holland tulip grown by John T. Scheepers and named in honor of Mei Lan-fang, the Chinese actor.

A massive golden shield, offered by the Holland bulb exporters' association, sponsors of the Holland Cup, went to Mrs. Marshall Field, of Huntington, L. I., for a garden corner in which bulbs were featured.

Miss M. L. Constable, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., won the silver cup of Monteith design offered for the first time this year by the Royal Horticultural Society of England.

The show will continue through March 22.

Proportional Vote Sought on President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Although neither directly nor indirectly charging fraud, Clarence Lea (D.), Representative from California, nevertheless asserts that 38 per cent of the votes cast in the 1928 presidential campaign were counted not for the candidate for whom they were marked, but for his opponent.

This startling declaration was made by Mr. Lea before the House Committee on Election of President and Vice-President in the course of his discussion of a constitutional amendment that he has pending before Congress to overcome what he asserts are the faulty methods of the existing presidential election system.

Mr. Lea's proposal would abolish the Electoral College and provide that each state's electoral vote should be divided among the candidates according to the proportion between the vote they receive and the total ballot of the state. At present all a state's electoral votes are counted for the candidate who gets a plurality of the votes in the state.

The Proportional Representation League has indorsed the Lea amendment and C. G. Hoag, its honorary secretary, and George H. Hallett, executive secretary, testified for it.

SAN SALVADOR PLEA SEEKS DRY ORDER

SAN SALVADOR (By U.P.)—A petition signed by 20,000 persons asking Congress to pass a bill reducing the hours of the day during which aguardiente may be sold is to be presented to the legislative body by the Union Vitalista.

The petition asks that the hours for the sale of the liquor be restricted to seven daily. President Romero Bosque has already announced himself in favor of partial or total prohibition and is supporting the move.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Little Girl's Friend

Jacksonville, Ill.

SOME tourists traveling west had occasion to tarry overnight in the little town of Minneola, Mo. They became very much interested in a bright little girl where they were stopping, and since the child seemed very much taken with her new-found friends, they promised to "bring her something nice" from Kansas City on their return.

True to their promise, when they came back they brought her some gifts. The child took them eagerly and thanked them profusely, but soon appeared desirous of getting away, and finally asked to be excused. They were surprised at this, for before she had always wished to be with them. Then the child explained that she must go right away to see one of her friends. When further pressed she confided that she had told her friend of the anticipated gift of the tourists and had promised, after much guessing on the part of both what they would bring, that she would bring over right away for her to see whatever they brought. All agreed with her that of course she must promptly keep her promise.

One of the friends begged to go with the child. Reluctantly she agreed, and the two went to a little cottage where the child's friend lived. The woman, expecting to see another child, was surprised to find that the friend who was to be the first to share this little girl's joy in her new presents was quite an elderly woman, and blind. She rushed in joyously. "Granny," she exclaimed, "they've come, and they brought me something—a gold tea set; a whole tea set."

Then the little girl took each piece, one at a time, and laid it in the hand of her blind friend. "See, Granny, this is the little teapot. Hasn't it a cunning spout? And lid?" And taking hold of her fingers she traced them along the raised flowers. "And see? It has a bunch of daisies on each side too. This one is red, this is lavender, and the one on this side is blue. And here is the sugar bowl, and it has a lid, too, just like the teapot. And here is the cream pitcher. Isn't it a darling shape? And here, Granny, are the cups and saucers."

Each one was separately examined and admired by both, while the child prattled on, her blind friend's face as full of joy as the child's. It was a Pentecostal experience for the woman looking on.

EARLY APPLE FETE EXPECTED THIS YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—An earlier annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, inaugurated at Winchester, Va., several years ago, may be held this spring than at any time since it was started, has been predicted by apple growers, who say sap already has started in the trees and that there is prospect of orchards blossoming before the middle of April.

Heretofore, the celebration usually has been held the latter part of April or the first week of May, although last year the festival occurred during the third week of April. In consequence of the continued abnormal weather, committees of the festival organization have been urged to speed up their work and have plans in shape for quick execution.

'Today' Is Called Best Time to Build

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—If everyone who planned to build a new home or remodel an old one would do it now, it would be of immeasurable benefit in stabilizing the economic situation, Fenton B. Turck, chairman of President Hoover's national building survey conference, told members of the Railroad Co-operative Building & Loan Association at a dinner at the Hotel Commodore on March 12, which marked the organization's fortieth anniversary. In reply, George A. Martin, president of the association, which is the largest in the State and the second largest in the country, said that the organization would "exert the utmost endeavor to further the efforts of President Hoover in his home ownership program."

"The spring of 1930 is an auspicious season for prudent home building and modernizing," Mr. Turck said. "The home builder or modernizer and the builder of larger structures who chooses the present season for his undertaking will find both funds and labor available.

In the past, Mr. Turck continued persons undertaking construction have waited until the peak of the season when labor is rushed and material supplies are drawn on to the limit. If people would take advantage of between-season opportunity, the result would be to reduce costs, for money, like labor, would be kept in operation over an equable period.

CAMPAIGN ON TO AID NEGRO IN INDUSTRY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League has announced plans for a campaign during the week of April 20, "to enlarge the understanding of Negroes with respect to their occupational problems and to bring to the attention of the public, especially the employing group, facts with reference to the capacity and training of Negroes."

Industrial committees will be organized in the larger cities to direct the campaign. These committees, the announcement said, are to promote activities in churches, lodges, clubs, and all organized groups touching the lives of Negroes, and to give publicity, through the press and the radio, to the purposes of the campaign.

INCENDIARY FIRE CANCELS INSURANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—The Supreme Court of New York State has ruled that the owner of a building damaged by fire of incendiary origin cannot recover his loss from an insurance company, even though he did not know of plans to set the fire.

The ruling was made here by Justice Thomas N. Noonan, of Buffalo, in his charge to the jury in the case of Sam George, of Utica, who sued the Mohawk Fire Insurance Company and the Commerce Insurance Company for a total of $7000 on two policies on a house damaged by fire a year ago.

GEORGIA SLASH PINE SUGGESTED FOR PAPER PULP

Annual Earnings of $2,000,000 for State, Says Dr. Herty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Charles L. Herty, former editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, stated recently in an address before the Georgia Press Institute that vast areas of Georgia slash pine could be converted into paper pulp. He declared that the State could benefit to the amount of $2,000,000 annually through the development of the newsprint industry.

"The center of the newsprint industry is in the northeastern part of the United States and Canada," he said. "But the latter country has the monopoly, and not long ago, when prices were forced up, the protests of American publishers were of no avail. Spruce is the tree from which newsprint is now obtained.

"There is a way by which the South may do away with this monopoly, and that is through the use of slash pine trees. I have tested this tree and have been unable to find traces of rosin. Paper mills could be set up in these forests and paper pulp turned out in quantities to enrich Georgia more than any other single product.

"Slash pine grows seven times as fast as spruce and is suitable in every way for the manufacture of newsprint and other types of paper."

Italian Excellence in Potter's Art Began With the Etruscans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Ever since the days of the Etruscans, Italy has excelled in the potter's art.

The Della Robbia's ceramics in the fifteenth century reached the highest artistic level yet attained, and in that same period Faenza became so famous for its majolicas that its name became synonymous with wares coming to be known as "faience."

Each province, and one might almost say each town and city of Italy, produced artistic specialities of its own.

The leading center for artistic ceramics today is in Tuscany, with 27 factories employing some 2000 workers; the chief places are Florence and the neighboring towns of Duccio, Signa and Sesto.

The output is varied to include dinner and tea services, glazed pottery for table use, majolica ware in every kind, ceramics reproducing classic pieces by the Della Robbias and other Renaissance artists, and great flower pots and vases.

Other famous centers where modern artists and craftsmen are producing ceramics and majolica ware are Perugia and Orvieto in Umbria; Pesaro, Ascoli, Anoona and Fabriano in the Marches; Faenza and Forli in the Romagna; Seminara and other towns in Calabria; Caltagirone in Sicily and Laveno in Lombardy.

The value of the annual output is estimated around 20,000,000 lire. A considerable and growing export trade exists for these products, the leading markets being the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, France and the Dutch East Indies.

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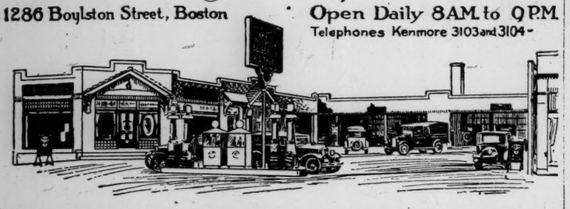
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Yankee Cookies	SUNSHINE		LB.	17c
Pabst-ett	A DELICIOUS CHEESE SPREAD		PKG.	21c
Kippered Herring			CAN	25c
Richmond Jam			JAR	19c
Tuna Fish	LIGHT MEAT		SM. CAN	19c
Eagle Milk	CONDENSED		CAN	19c
Ginger Ale	*Finast* DRY		CTN. OF 12 BOT.	99c
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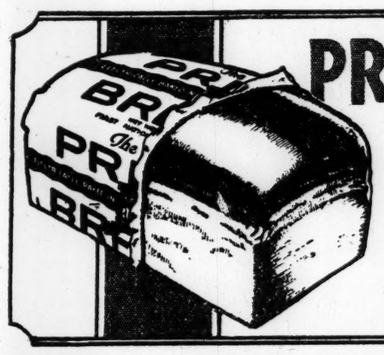
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE CHANGES IN TEAM EVENT

Bowlers Fail to Better J. W. Thorson's Mark of 2940 at Congress

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

SINGLES

Edward Nelson, Racine	705
Albert Gaudreau, Saginaw, Mich.	700
John Dlugosz, South Bend, Ind.	691
Robert Keys, Buffalo	688
Herman O. Mueck, Toledo	681
Walter V. Harper, Chicago	677
R. J. Dawson, Indianapolis	673
John P. Lorenz, Dubuque, Ia.	673
John Chyzy, Chicago	669
Thomas Rabe, Sheboyan	—

DOUBLES

Albert Gaudreau and Fred Dezelsky, Saginaw, Mich.	1288
Arthur Schmitz and Thomas Corken, Chicago	1259
J. V. Shinn and J. R. Barrett, Canton, O.	1249
F. V. Schleimer and J. O. Pritchett, Indianapolis	1240
Leo Faetz and Simon Lock	1238
Andrew Loeffler and Alphonse Damico, Detroit	1232
Marvin Erickson and William Wernicke, Chicago	1232
W. Hosback and E. Garella, Detroit	1218
Lawrence Hahn and Elmer Panzek, Chicago	1211
L. Stockholm and C. Hahn, Cleveland	1208

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

J. William Thorson, Chicago	2940
Mandar Laquer, Chicago	2907
Erie Lighting Company, Erie	2857
B. C. Thompson, Chicago	2856
Nielson Jewelers, Lorain, O.	2847
Kaadland Five, Chicago	2843
Andrews Tire & Battery Co., Chicago	2841
Fritzi's Deluxe, Louisville	2840
Stribeck Five, Minneapolis	2833
Quaker Oats, Chicago	2832
John G. Eppings, Louisville	2832

ALL-EVENTS

Albert Gaudreau, Saginaw, Mich.	1967
John Dlugosz, South Bend, Ind.	1893
Arne Fischer, Racine	1884
F. C. Quinlaven, Chicago	1855
J. P. Lorenz, Dubuque, Ia.	1837
J. O. Pritchett, Indianapolis	1834
Joseph Lawler, Chicago	1826
George Beth, Racine	1819
H. O. Mueck, Toledo	1814
A. J. Green, Chicago	1813

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O. — Teams from St. Louis, Lansing, Erie, Alliance, Fond du Lac, Rochester, Canton, Buffalo, Detroit and Brockton, Mass., will compete with 26 Cleveland fives in the American Bowling Congress tournament tonight. While the 2940 total registered by the J. William Thorson five of Chicago has stood for more than a week, it is expected that one or more teams will soar to the 3000 mark before Saturday.

Only three changes occurred among the pace setters in the team division Monday night. The Erie Lighting Company five of Erie went into third place in the major division of the tournament with a 2857 total; the Fritzi's DeLuxe, a Louisville lineup, took eighth place with 2840, while the John G. Eppings of Louisville rolled into a tie with the Quaker Oats of Chicago for tenth place with a 2832 mark.

Albert Gaudreau, bowling star from Saginaw, Mich., supplied the heavy bombarding on the day's program, in the minor events Monday. Gaudreau won his way into the lead in both the all events and doubles divisions and placed second in the singles event.

Although he has appeared in the last four United States tournaments without gaining a place in the prize-winning division he eased into the all-events leadership with a fine 1967 total. Paired with Fred Dezelsky, Gaudreau took first in the doubles with 1288 and finished second in the singles with 700. He also rolled a 288 score, the high-single game of the Congress.

The Michigan bowler rolled a 605 score in the team event, shot 662 in the doubles, and his 700 singles mark gave him an average of 218.5 for the nine games. His 1967 total has been good enough to win 21 past all-events titles.

Arthur Schmitz and Thomas Corken, members of the Kaadland five, went into third place for Chicago in the doubles event with a 1259 total. This was the only other change among the leaders in the two-man event.

Five new names appeared among the 10 leaders in the singles division. Besides Gaudreau's 700 score, John Dlugosz, South Bend bowler, went into third place in the singles events with games of 216, 220 and 155 for a 691 total. Robert Keys, Buffalo, scored 688 for fourth; John Chyzy, Chicago, 669, ninth; and Thomas Rabe, Sheboygan, tenth.

Dlugosz also went into second place in the all-events after registering 607 in the team event, 595 in the doubles and 691 in the singles for an 1893 total.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Vancouver	19	8	8	83	45	46
Portland	19	6	9	58	32	44
Seattle	14	8	13	75	55	36
Victoria	5	2	27	40	124	12

SEATTLE DEFINITELY OUT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Seattle's Eskimos passed out of consideration for a possible playoff with Portland for the right to oppose Vancouver, here Monday night, when Vancouver scored a 4-to-2 victory over the Eskimos in a Pacific Coast Hockey League game. After the two sextets battled through the first period on even terms, Vancouver scored twice in the second to win and assume undisputed leadership of the circuit over Portland. The Lions registered first after five minutes in the opening period. Cummings took Dunn's pass for the first score. Seattle equalized a minute later when Capt. Cecil Browne flipped in a pass from Henry Harris. Vancouver showed a clear margin in the second period. Within two minutes McAdam scored his individual effort, but it required 14 more minutes before Vancouver got the winning score. Dunn converting a pass from Frank Jerwa. Joseph Jerwa secured another Vancouver goal after nine minutes of play in the last period. Seattle's final gesture came shortly after, Anderson driving in Walker's assist.

O'BRIENS WIN AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Mary G. O'Brien of Detroit and her father, P. B. O'Brien, catpured the annual mixed foursome golf event, held by the Tin Whistle Club here Monday, in which some 80 players took part. Miss O'Brien scored a gross of 95, their handicap allowance of 24 giving them a net 71. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Statzell of Philadelphia finished second, with a score of 99—23—76.

CHICAGO TO MEET TEXAS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ten members of the varsity track and field team of University of Chicago are to compete in a dual meet with University of Texas, at Austin, Tex., on March 25. It is announced here. The point places will be limited to two on account of the small Maroon squad, which is going South primarily for the Texas Southern Methodist relay meets.

COSTA RICA AND CUBA WIN

HAVANA (AP)—Costa Rica's soccer team defeated Guatemala, 8 to 1, in Monday's event in the second Central American Olympic Games. Cuba defeated Salvador at Volleyball 15—6, 15—5, 15—2.

Another Record for Miss Madison

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES—WOMEN'S INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

W. S. A. of New York	43½
Illinois Women's A. C., Chicago	20
Los Angeles A. C.	17
Crystal Swimming Club, Seattle	15
Whitinsville A. C., Boston	3
Hollywood (Fla.) A. C.	3
Gary A. C.	3
Venetian Pools, Coral Gables	2½
Cleveland A. C.	1

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Miss Helene Madison of the Crystal Swimming Club, of Seattle, Wash., sprinted Monday for her fourth world record in her first appearance in an Amateur Athletic Union of the United States women's indoor swimming championship meet.

The meet was won by the Women's Swimming Association of New York with 43½ points. The club won five of 10 new world marks.

The Pacific Coast star cut 1-10 of a second from the mark set by Miss Ethel Lackie, Chicago, in Philadelphia March 1, 1926, in the 100-yard freestyle swim against time.

The New York relay team established a new world mark of 4m. 19 2-5s. in the 400-yard relay event, cutting 4 2-5s. from the former record. The New York team was composed of Miss Lisa Lindstrom, Miss Catherine Ames, Miss Eleanor Holm and Miss Adelaide Lambert and shattered a five-year-old record held by a team composed of Miss Lambert, Miss Gertrude Ederle, Miss Aileen Riggin and Miss Helen Wainwright.

Miss Agnes Geraghty, breaststroke ace of the New York Club, had little difficulty in winning the 100-yard breaststroke event, time 1m. 21 2-5s. The world record was 1m. 19 2-5s. The summary:

High board fancy diving—Won by Miss Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles; Miss Katherine Rawls, Hollywood, Fla., second; Miss Anne Kuba, Cleveland, third.

400-yard relay—Won by Women's Swimming Association of New York (Miss Lisa Lindstrom, Miss Catherine Ames, Miss Eleanor Holm, Miss Adelaide Lambert); Illinois Women's Athletic Club, Chicago (Miss Mary Lou Quinn, Miss Betty Quinn, Miss Jane Fauntz, Miss Dagny Vanmarth), second; Venetian Pools, Coral Gables (Miss Helene Gow, Miss Shirley Johnson, Miss June Burr, Miss Babs Beckwith), third. Time—4m. 19 2-5s. (new world's record).

100-yard freestyle (trial against time)—Miss Helene Madison, Crystal Swimming Club, Seattle. Time—1m. 4-5s. (new world's record).

100-yard breaststroke—Won by Miss Agnes Geraghty, Women's Swimming Association, New York; Miss Etta Wood, Garv., Ind., second; Miss Jane Fauntz, Illinois Women's A. C., Chicago, third. Time—1m. 21 2-5s.

ENGLAND DEFEATS WALES AT CARDIFF

INTERNATIONAL MEN'S FIELD HOCKEY STANDING

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
England	1	0	0	2	0	2
Ireland	1	0	0	2	1	2
Scotland	1	0	1	8	5	2
Wales	0	0	2	3	9	0

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England, holder of the men's international field hockey championship, made its first appearance in the lists this season Saturday when it defeated Wales at Cardiff, 2 goals to 0, after probably the hardest struggle ever witnessed between representatives of these two countries.

The game afforded the only instance since the series commenced in 1895 of England failing to score at least once before halftime. Wales fielded a remarkably sound defense which was not penetrated until 10 minutes after the change of ends, when D. S. Milford put an appropriate finish to some masterly combined forward play by slamming the ball into the net. Milford, easily the best forward on the field, secured the second goal just before the final whistle. The summary:

ENGLAND	WALES
Opitzy, lw	rw, Williams
Milford, il	il, Evans
Ashton, c	c, Roberts
Saville, ir	il, Rocyn-Jones
Carpenter, rw	lw, J. Theophilus
Fiddian-Green, lhb	rhb, Lewis
Hoare, chb	chb, G. Theophilus
Weydelin, rhb	lhb, Jones
Block, lb	rb, Archer
Godfrey, rb	lb, Sharpe
Wolfenden, g	g, Craig

Score—England 2, Wales 0. Goals—Milford 2 for England. Time—Two 35m. periods.

FORMER CHAMPION AMONG THE WINNERS

FRENCH LICK, Ind. (AP)—Frank I. Fleming, of Champaign, Ill., former United States champion, and Joseph Hall of San Francisco, Pacific coast title-holder, were winners in the first two games of the United States amateur three-cushion billiards champion tournament, Monday afternoon. Fleming triumphed over Dr. Andrew J. Harris, of Chicago, twice holder of the national title, by 50 to 37 in 51 innings. Hall was the victor over Ervin D. Tucker, of Dedham, Mass., eastern sectional champion, by 50 to 37 in 77 innings.

In the final game of the night, John H. Toledano of New Orleans, southwestern sectional champion, overcame an 11-point lead to defeat Robert B. Harper of Denver, Rocky Mountain champion, by 50 to 46 in 84 innings.

LUCE ELECTED AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Frank L. Luce Jr. '31 of Boston, varsity center for two years, has been elected captain of the Yale hockey team. He is also a tennis star. Harry T. Jones Jr. '32 of Ridgewood, N. J., was announced as winner of the managerial competition. He will be assistant manager next year and automatically becomes manager the following year. The team held its annual banquet Monday night. L. M. Noble '27, coach of Yale's hockey team for the last two seasons, announced his resignation at the team's annual banquet.

HOLE-IN-ONE FOR STRAWN

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss. (AP)—Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, president of the American Bar Association and head of the citizens' committee attempting to untangle the financial affairs of the Illinois city, Monday made a hole in one on the Gulf Hills Country Club golf course. Mr. Strawn made the shot on the first hole in the presence of a number of witnesses. It was his first dodo in 30 years of devotion to the game.

ATHLETE HONORED AT AMHERST

AMHERST, Mass (AP)—Howard H. Groskloss '30 of Pittsburgh, Pa., recognized as Amherst College's outstanding scholar-athlete, has received the Forris Jewett Moore Fellowship in chemistry, it was announced Monday. Groskloss has won five varsity and three freshman sport letters at Amherst and is now preparing for his second season on the varsity baseball nine. A month ago he received the Phi Beta Kappa Key.

COLGATE ELECTS SULLIVAN

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—The new Colgate basketball team captain is Cyril S. Sullivan '31 of Erie, Pa. He was chosen Monday by the letter winners. He succeeds George F. Bonacker of Rensselaer, N. Y., one of the three graduating seniors on the team.

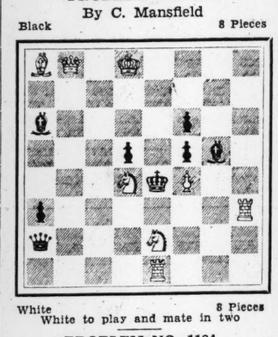
CHESS

by Frederick R Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1183

By C. Mansfield

Black 8 Pieces



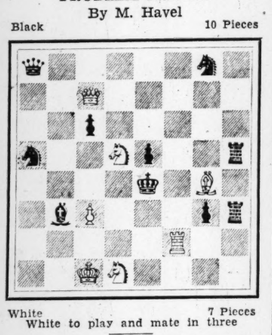
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1184

By M. Havel

Black 10 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1181.	R-KKt6	
No. 1182. 1.	B-Q6	BxBch
2.	P-R7ch	PxQ
1.	BxB	K-B3
2.	Kt-K7ch	
Prob. Comp. A. J. Fink		Kt-Kt5

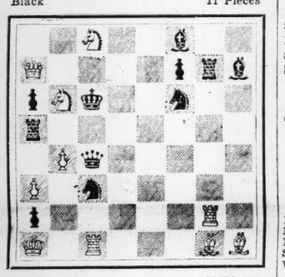
PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The Multiple Shut-Off

In this problem the half-pin is used in conjunction with the neutralizing of a large number of black pieces. As the position stands, Black has nine potential methods of meeting the discovered check. After the key, and Black's defense, all of these guards have been choked off.

By J. Hartong

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Rudolph Smirka, New York State champion in 1927, has won the championship of the Marshall Chess Club, New York City, by defeating Sidney Bernstein two games out of three in their match to break a tie for first place in the annual championship tournament.

A chess congress has been scheduled for April 21 to 23 at Dundee, Scotland. A major tournament to decide the Scottish championship, and minor tournaments for ladies and gentlemen are part of the forty-third annual congress of the Scottish Chess Association.

A beautiful Persian ivory chess set has just been discovered in the British House of Commons after 30-odd years of hiding. It was offered as a trophy for a match between the United States House of Representatives and the House of Commons. After a hard contest in 1897 the score stood at 2½ points apiece, so that presumably neither legislative body has a perfect title. Perhaps another match can be arranged to settle the question of ownership.

Lloyd H. Campbell recently won the championship of the Brooklyn Institute Chess Club with the loss of only one game.

The following game shares the brilliancy prize donated by I. S. Turover of Washington for the San Remo tournament just completed. The other game, which will appear later, was won by Ahues of Germany against Bogoljubow. Signor Monticelli deserves great credit for the fearless way he pressed his redoubtable opponent.

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Bogoljubow	Monticelli	Bogoljubow	Monticelli
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 P-Q5	Kt-B5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 Kt-B4	R-R3 (i)
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 R-B2	P-B4 (g)
4 Kt-B3 (a)	P-QKt3	23 P-Q6	RxP
5 B-Kt5	BxKtch	24 KtxRch	QxKt
6 PxB	B-Kt2	25 B-B4 (h)	R-B
7 P-K3	P-Q3	26 PxP	RxQ
8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	27 R-Q2 (i)	Q-K2
9 Castles	Q-K2	28 O-Kt3	R-B
10 Kt-Q2	P-KR3	29 B-Q3	P-R5 (j)
11 B-R4 (b)	P-KKt4	30 BxP	BxB
12 B-Kt3	Castles QR	31 PxB	QxP
13 P-QR4	P-QR4	32 Q-B2	Q-B3
14 R-Kt	QR-Kt	33 P-B4	P-Kt5!
15 P-B3	P-R4	34 BxP	PxP
16 P-K4	P-R5	35 P-Kt3	Kt-K5!!
17 B-K1 (c)	P-K4 (d)	36 R-Kt3 (k)	
18 P-R3	Kt-R4		Kt-K7ch (l)
19 P-B5 (e)	QPxP		

(a) Q to B2 or Kt3 is more usual. The text puts Black in familiar territory, since the same line was tried in the Rosselli-Monticelli match.

(b) BxKt is more prudent. If then PxKt, 12 B-K4 neutralizes Black's chances.

(c) B-B2 cannot be played on account of P to Kt5 and Kt6, opening a file for the black rooks.

(d) Threatening P-Kt5, and preventing P-B4.

(e) The sacrifice of a pawn is White's only chance for counterplay. Otherwise Black proceeds P-B4, P-Kt5, etc.

(f) A fine move, aiming to sacrifice the exchange and thus cripple White's counter attack, while Black's remains as strong as ever.

(g) Aggressive play. The sacrifice of the exchange leaves Black with two extra pawns if his attack fails.

(h) If B-B2, PxP and White's KP remains weak.

(i) QxQ would make Black work much harder and longer for his victory, but Bogoljubow is loath to give up trying to win.

(j) Black proceeds with his plan regardless.

(k) This move permits a pretty mate in four. If PxKt, Black wins with Kt-B6ch; 37 K-B2, KtxR; 38 QxR, Q-Kt7ch; 39 K-K3, R-Kch, etc.

(l) 37 RxKt, R-B8ch; 38 KxR, Q-R8ch; 39 K-B2, Kt-Kt5 mate.

From the Hastings tournament:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Winter White	Thomas Black	Winter White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	8 Q-Q2	QKt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	9 P-K4	KtxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	10 PxKt	KtxP
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	11 Q-B	B-Kt2
5 P-K3	P-B3	12 Q-K3	QxPch
6 Kt-B3	Q-R4	13 QxQ	KtxQ
7 PxP	KtxP	Resigns	

Marin Best in the Third Day's Sailing

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—The eight-meter racing yacht Marin, flying the colors of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, won the third day's sailing for the King of Spain trophy Monday, at the fourth annual United States midwinter regatta.

The New York craft with Frederick Hoyt at the helm, covering a shortened 9½ mile course in 1h. 39m. 31s. was hard put, however, to beat out the Angelita, skippered by Ted Conant and flying the burgee of the Newport Harbor Yacht Club of Balboa, Calif. The Angelita's time was 1h. 39m. 53s.

The Santa Catalina Island Yacht Club entry, Babe, last year's victor under the colors of the California Yacht Club, sailed in third, seven seconds behind the Angelita. Monidah, from the St. Francis Yacht Club, San Francisco, was fourth.

The results Monday gave the Marin a point total of 11½ to 10¼ for the Angelita. With the Babe having but six points and the Monidah three, the two leaders are considered certain to divide first and second places with the Marin a slight favorite. There are two more days of sailing.

Over the same course, off Point Firmin, the Alert IV came in under a 13-mile breeze to lead six other "R" boats for the second time in three days. The Alert IV, Corinthian Club entry skippered by Charles D. Wiman of Oyster Bay, N. Y., was timed at 1h. 39m. 52s. Second place was taken by Robin II, Larchmont Yacht Club, New York, in 1h. 40m. 58s., Friendship, another Larchmont boat, came in third in 1h. 43m. 27s., and Heather, Los Angeles Yacht Club, fourth. Machree, from the Corinthian Yacht Club, San Francisco, and Lady Gay, St. Francis Yacht Club, brought up the rear in order.

In the "R" boat class, Alert IV has 17¼ points and is favorite to keep in front through the last two days of sailing. Tobin II, with 13¼ and Pirate with 13, still are considered in the running, however.

In the six-meter class Maybe, Corinthian Yacht Club hope, showed its stern again Monday to its four challengers. The 9½ mile course was covered by the San Francisco craft in 1h. 42m. 32s., Arthur Rousseau at the helm. Ay-Ay-Ay, of the St. Francis Yacht Club was second in 1h. 43m. 8s., and Synnove, Newport Harbor Yacht Club, third in 1h. 44m. 2s. Caprice, California Yacht Club, was fourth in 1h. 44m. 42s., and Enada V, California Yacht Club, fifth in 1h. 53m. 34s.

Maybe has won every sailing in the six-meter class and with 18¾ points is a strong favorite to win. Ay-Ay-Ay and Caprice have 12 points each, Synnove has 8, and Enada 6.

SCORELESS TIE IN RUGBY FOOTBALL

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDING

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst
England	2	1	1	25	12
France	2	0	1	17	14
Ireland	2	0	2	25	31
Scotland	1	1	2	26	30
Wales	1	0	2	24	30

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Neither England nor Scotland scored in the eagerly awaited annual rugby football match at Twickenham Saturday—which means they have still won 21 each of 52 games played since 1871, Calcutta Cup (held by winner of the Anglo-Scottish game) remains in Scotland and the issue of the international championship depends entirely on the result of the game between France and Wales at Paris next month.

If the Frenchmen are victorious they will head the final standing for the first time in history and if they draw France and England will finish level at the top, which has never happened before, and if Wales carries the day England will be the champion country for the twelfth time.

The story of Saturday's match is a tale of lost opportunity. S. J. Tucker, veteran captain, hooked splendidly as usual and his fellow forwards deserved highest praise. The English halfback pair, W. H. Sobey and S. Pong, excelled themselves individually and collectively; J. C. Hubbard, introduced as the fullback at the eleventh hour, gave a remarkable display. The summary:

ENGLAND	SCOTLAND
Tucker, f	f, Allen
Rew, f	f, Graham
Bateson, f	f, Mackintosh
Black, f	f, Roughead
Forrest, f	f, Stuart
Howard, f	f, Polson
Periton, f	f, Waters
Brook, f	f, Welsh
Sobey, sh	sh, Nelson
Spong, fh	fh, Greenles
Tanner, lw	rw, Ford
Malir, lc	rc, Macpherson
Robson, rc	lc, Hutton
Reeve, rw	lw, Simmers
Hubbard, fb	fb, Warren

Score—England 0, Scotland 0. Referee—R. W. Jeffares, Ireland. Time—Two 40m. periods.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN AT FIELD HOCKEY, 8-0

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL FIELD HOCKEY STANDING

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
England	2	0	0	11	2	4
Scotland	1	0	0	2	1	2
Wales	0	1	1	2	10	1
Ireland	0	1	2	5	7	1

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—England's women field hockey players, who for years have been considered in a class by themselves, Saturday obtained their second victory in the present international campaign by defeating Wales at Peterborough, 8 goals to 0, on a heavy pitch, which militated against delicate stick work. Hard hitting was the order of the day, and once England settled down, goals came at regular intevals, despite the valiant efforts of the Welsh defenders.

DUCKPIN BOWLING CONGRESS

WATERBURY, Conn. (AP)—Only one new record in the United States Duckpin Bowling Congress was created Monday, the seventh day of the competition. W. R. Steinberg of Providence collected a total of 1132 pins to take the lead in the men's all-events class. Perce Wolfe of Bladensburg, Md., ranks second in this event as a result of Monday's rolling. Sainsbury and Ross of Providence hit 725 to enter second place in the doubles and Steinberg of Providence rests in third place in the singles with 301.

HAGEN AND KIRKWOOD WIN

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP)—Walter C. Hagen and Joseph H. Kirkwood, who are engaged in a golfing tour of Australia, defeated Lefevre and Jupp, local professionals, in a four-ball match over the Royal Melbourne course Monday, 3 and 1. Lefevre was the Australian open champion in 1921.

'LAST LAP' IN LEAGUE RACE

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals Agst	Points
Sheffield Wed.	18	6	6	78	39	42
Derby County	18	6	9	69	58	42
Manchester City	17	6	10	76	60	40
Villa	16	4	12	71	66	36
Blackburn Rov.	15	6	13	88	81	36
Leicester City	15	6	13	68	70	36
Leeds United	16	3	13	62	47	35
Liverpool	14	7	12	56	61	35
Bolton Wander.	13	7	14	62	57	33
West Ham Unit.	14	5	15	70	67	33
Huddersfield T.	14	5	13	50	57	33
Portsmouth T.	12	8	13	58	54	32
Middlesboro	14	3	16	69	69	31
Sheffield United	13	5	16	75	75	31
Manchester	13	5	16	55	68	31
The Arsenal	12	6	14	53	48	30
Burnley	11	8	15	63	80	30
Birmingham	11	7	13	47	46	29
Sunderland	11	7	13	51	63	29
Everton	8	10	16	57	72	26
Newcastle United	12	2	17	59	78	26
Grimsby Town	9	6	17	56	77	24

Second Division

Oldham Athletic	18	9	5	72	35	45
Blackpool	21	3	9	79	60	45
Chelsea	16	11	6	61	34	43
Bury	17	4	12	67	56	38
Bradford	15	8	10	66	57	38
Cardiff City	15	6	12	48	43	36
Wolverhamp. W.	14	8	11	62	58	36
Southampton	14	7	12	61	58	35
Tottenham Hots.	12	9	12	50	48	33
Stoke	12	8	14	62	61	32
W. Bromwich A.	13	5	14	78	63	31
Charlton Ath.	10	11	10	47	41	31
Nottingham	10	11	11	40	54	31
Notts County	8	13	12	46	52	29
Millwall Athletic	7	15	11	47	59	29
Preston No. End	10	9	14	51	66	29
Reading	9	11	14	44	58	29
Hull City	11	6	13	43	54	28
Bradford City	9	10	14	49	60	28
Barnsley	9	8	16	44	60	26
Swansea Town	8	9	17	42	59	25
Bristol City	8	7	17	47	70	23

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

Port Vale Ath.	24	5	3	83	27	53
Stockport	21	6	5	87	38	48
Darlington	17	5	12	89	61	39
Chesterfield	17	4	11	59	45	38
York	11	15	6	55	44	37
Crewe Alexandra	15	6	10	67	50	36
Accrington Stan	14	7	12	79	61	35
Hartlepools	13	9	10	63	55	35
South Shields	11	7	13	54	61	33
Lincoln City	9	14	9	52	45	32
Southport	10	12	11	60	56	32
Tranmere Rov.	12	8	13	72	68	32
Carlisle United	12	7	14	74	82	31
New Brighton	12	5	15	54	66	31
Rochdale	12	6	13	61	67	30
Nelson	12	6	15	45	61	30
Doncaster Rovers	11	7	13	49	55	29
Wigan Borough	10	6	18	51	74	26
Wrexham	8	8	16	46	68	24
Halifax	8	7	20	37	65	23
Rotherham	7	7	18	51	91	21
Barrow	9	3	21	36	83	21

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Brentford	22	4	6	79	33	48
Plymouth Argyle	19	8	3	67	28	46
Brighton & H. A.	18	7	6	74	40	43
Northampton T.	18	4	10	59	39	40
Southend United	13	12	7	54	39	38
B'nemouth & B.A.	13	12	6	54	40	38
Norwich City	14	9	9	69	57	37
Crystal Palace	14	8	11	64	61	36
Fulham Town	14	8	11	69	68	36
Queen's Park R.	13	9	10	55	52	35
Coventry City	15	3	12	67	58	33
Exeter City	11	8	14	56	54	30
Luton Town	11	8	13	50	59	30
Swindon Town	9	10	13	53	57	28
Clapton Orient.	8	12	12	32	47	28
Newport	9	8	14	53	61	26
Watford	9	7	17	40	62	25
Walsall	9	6	16	50	69	24
Torquay United	7	8	16	48	69	22
Gillingham	7	6	20	35	70	20
Bristol Rovers	7	5	17	52	69	19
Merthyr Town	3	8	20	39	96	14

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	24	4	3	79	25	52
Aberdeen	21	5	7	74	52	47
Motherwell	18	5	8	74	45	41
St. Mirren	18	3	12	67	46	39
Celtic	17	4	10	71	41	38
Partick Thistle	14	9	9	64	43	37
Kilmarnock	14	9	9	68	56	37
Ayr United	15	4	13	60	74	34
Hearts of Midlo.	12	9	11	61	57	33
Queen's Park	14	4	15	61	61	32
Falkirk	11	6	13	43	54	28
Hamilton Acads.	12	6	13	64	64	30
Clyde	9	10	13	52	62	28
Dundee	11	6	15	49	51	28
Cowdenbeath	9	7	15	49	69	25
Airdrieonians	11	3	18	47	60	25
Hibernian	7	10	15	39	54	24
Greenock Morton	8	6	18	59	82	22
Dundee United	6	6	20	41	87	18
St. Johnstone	5	7	21	36	78	17

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Saturday's results in British soccer had an important bearing on the question of promotion and relegation in the various league competitions now entering upon their most vital phase. From now to the end of the season clubs are not allowed to improve their position by purchasing players from other teams —some of them have been doing this with anxious haste during the last week or so—and they must depend for success upon the concentrated effort of the men already on the books.

In nearly all sections of the English league struggles at both ends of the standing are about as keen and close as it could possibly be, which invests the "last lap" of the race with exceptional interest. Naturally all eyes are upon the reigning champion, Sheffield Wednesday, leader of the first division and one of the semi-finalists in the Football Association Cup race.

Can Sheffield Wednesday do what only two clubs have ever done in the history of the game—win both the league title and cup? Sheffield Wednesday players are a very resolute side. After dropping to second place in the midweek, they forged to the front again Saturday. If Sheffield Wednesday or Derby County make a slip Manchester City, Aston Villa and Blackburn Rovers are all close enough to profit by it.

The Arsenal, which like Wednesday, has reached the semifinal in the cup race, drew farther away from the "relegation zone" in which are Grimsby Town promoted from the second division only last season and three giants of former days Newcastle, Sunderland and Everton. Oldham and and Blackpool are racing side by side for the lead of division two and cannot afford to make mistakes since Chelsea, winning Saturday while they only drew, came up to within two points of them with Bury and Bradford not far behind.

At the other end, Hull—another semifinalist for the cup—is striving to work clear of Bradford, Barnsley, Swansea and Bristol City.

In the northern section of the third division Port Vale Athletic still enjoys a fairly comfortable lead, while in the South, Plymouth Argyle, last big league club to lose its unbeaten record this season, is making a gallant bid to reassert its supremacy. During the week Plymouth Argyle drew level with Brentford, one of London's many clubs, but Saturday dropped a couple of points and fell back to second place again. At the end of the season the bottom clubs of the third division retire automatically and have to seek re-election to the league, while two leaders rise from the second division.

Merthyr Town, the most unsuccessful team in the southern section, seems booked to fall out, and about 10 clubs, five in each section, are striving for all they know to avoid accompanying the Welshmen. Glasgow Rangers seem certain of top place in the final standings of the Scottish League.

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Chana Orloff, Sculptor

By ALIDA VREELAND

AT THE age of 25 Mme. Chana Orloff decided to become a sculptress. A few years later she scandalized conservative art circles in Paris by her newness and originality in sculptural technique. Today she is not only considered first among the women of her profession, but is ranked among the foremost contemporary sculptors, regardless of sex. In Paris, where she lives, she is one of a celebrated group of Russian artists, who today find in that capital the inspiration, happiness and friendship requisite to the successful accomplishment of their work. Her charming studio is a rendezvous for some of the most interesting and talented personages in Paris, many of whom she has immortalized in bronze, wood and marble.

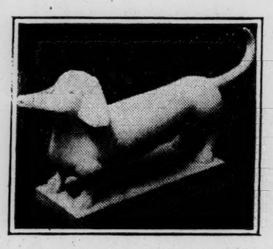
Mme. Orloff herself has a personality that is redolent with strength, wholesomeness and good nature. Her capacity for a deep understanding of human nature combined with a lively sense of humor is quickly sensed by those coming in contact with this motherly, unaffected woman. In no way does she suggest the type of person who might prove a scandalizing and disturbing influence on the true progress of art. Indeed, one may well believe the statement made of her, that during all her artistic struggles and successes she has never courted fame nor public opinion.

At the moment, she is making her first visit to the United States, having arrived while an exhibition of some of her best sculptural work was taking place at the Weyhe Galleries in New York.

In answer to the usual question, "How do you like New York," she replied that to her the most astonishing thing of all was the youthfulness of the American women, although they all live in an atmosphere of such "vitesse." But hurried and crowded with affairs as almost everyone's existence seemed to be, she was aware of a great spirit of friendliness and spoke of her friends and new acquaintances here as "bien aimables et hospitables." She expects to remain in this country for several months to execute numerous commissions for sculptural portraits.

An Independent Genius

Mme. Orloff was born in the Ukraine. When she was 16 she went



Courtesy of Weyhe Gallery, New York
Dachshund, by Chana Orloff.

to Jaffa, and then in her 25th year to Paris. Previous to her arrival in the French capital she said she had never thought of taking up sculpture. Then she began her drawing lessons at the Ecole des Arts Decoratifs. At the same time, she began to do some modeling in plaster, alone and untutored. Her instructors, she said, always considered her a precocious student.

When she had completed several busts, she had photographs made and showed them to the authorities at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Their effect was electrical. Chana Orloff was turned away from the school because she was considered dangerous. As "etonnant" and "terrible," she describes the period which followed.

Nevertheless she continued. And while perfecting her unusual technique, which developed unhindered by outside instruction, she revived the interest in wood sculpture. She has done about 80 pieces in this warm medium.

Seeing her work, one is immediately impressed with the singularity of her approach to her subject. In her heads all unessential details are brushed away, leaving only the essence of the individual character. But her studies possess far more reality than pure caricature, for she seems to have a remarkable facility for grasping and transcribing the salient mental and physical traits of her models, stripped of all pretense.

Born in a part of the world that is perhaps as Oriental as it is Occidental in flavor, her work suggests a curious blending of the colossal strength and dignity of the Assyrian and Egyptian monuments with the softer influence of the Gothic.

Yet 10 years ago Paris continued to regard her work unsympathetically. Few could perceive in her strong planes and the simple rhythms of her figures anything beyond a desire to astonish and disturb. At that time, of course, there were many expressionists and cubists budding all over Europe, but the ability to discern facts sincerely told by means of uncompromising curve and angle was still limited to comparatively few.

The Dawn of Appreciation

However, she continued to appear in the exhibitions of the Independents and the Salon d'Automne. Then came the day when Robert Rey and Andre Salmon, two of the foremost critics of art in Paris, saw her work for the first time. And their unqualified approval, unstinted praise and enthusiasm brought her recognition and reputation. Her "l' Homme a l' Accordeon" and "Le Balgneur" are vivid twentieth century beings.

Mme. Orloff appears to look upon her struggling years and her five successful ones with more amusement than emotion. She recalled with shining eyes the enthusiasm with which her exhibition was hailed some years ago in Japan. For the Orientals discovered in her an impersonal viewpoint akin to their own. In Moscow she received glowing tributes followed by urgent appeals to return to her native country and set up her studio in that city. Brussels, Switzerland and London have seen and appreciated her forceful work.

She is rather shy about discussing herself, and seemed unable to give any specific reason for beginning her artistic career when she was so far past her teens. It is as if unconsciously she had required a fully matured conception of the world about her before she felt competent to reveal what she saw.

Mme. Orloff is keenly sensitive to life in its playful moods as well as to its serious side. Her life-size portrait of a German dachshund revealed

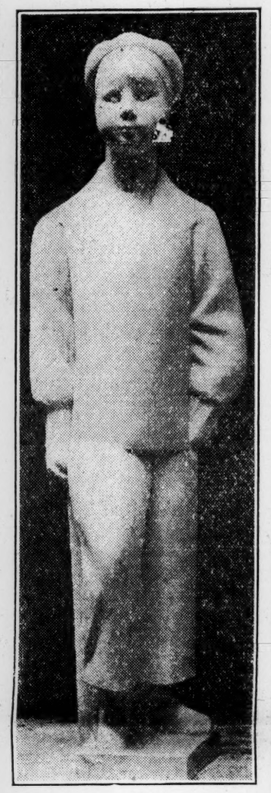


Photo by Marc Vaux
"My Son," by Chana Orloff.

quite clearly the pleasure and amusement with which she regarded his lengthy anatomy. And as she caressed his cold bronze chin in the gallery, she said with a twinkling expression, "Voila, le guardien de ma maison."

Lady Dorab Tata Speaks of Indian Women

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

LADY DORAB TATA is a Parsi, and as Miss Mehri Bhabha, only daughter of the Director of Public Instruction in the State of Mysore, she was educated in southern India, spending most of her childhood with English children. Annually she pays a summer visit to England with her husband, Sir Dorab Tata. Sir Dorab is a great industrialist and is head of one of the biggest iron works in the British Empire, situated near Calcutta. These works, as also the cotton mills industry and the hydroelectric systems around Bombay, were first started by that great pioneer, his father, J. N. Tata.

Lady Tata was one of the prime movers in establishing the National Council of Women in India, where it was started about three or four years ago. She was its first president and is now a vice-president. She is also president of the Bombay Presidency Council of Women.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting Lady Tata when she last visited England, and found her one of the most charming and lovable of women. All her life Lady Tata has been much interested in women's education, and although she says she has not gone deeply into the details, she has taken a more practical part in it in India during the last 10 or 15 years.

Women Must Do Their Part

"I do my utmost," she told the writer, "to work for any movement that helps to uplift the women of my country. The great point in my view is to concentrate on home education and character building. This, so far as I can speak of the people in Bombay where we live, is not being given sufficient attention. The women of India are beginning to see that education is necessary. They are also beginning to realize that they can take a share in the life of the country and can achieve something, and they are beginning to refuse to be cooped up in their homes. The men more than the women," Lady Tata declared, "require to be educated up to this idea, though I am glad to say that some leaders of thought agree with it."

One of the greatest needs, Lady Tata thinks, is for more women's colleges and training colleges for women. She mentioned the Women's University in Bombay Presidency, which is run entirely by Indians under Professor Karvé, who has devoted his whole life to it. All the teaching is in the vernacular, with English as the second language. The university is doing good work and is now recognized by the Government, which recently acknowledged its degrees as equivalent to those in their own universities.

"We do want our women to come out of Purdah," said Lady Tata, "but," she added, "those who do so and who are emancipated have a great responsibility in making really good examples of themselves. I always have contended that no country can ever rise to be one of the great nations of the world unless the women take their full share in the life of the country, and I voiced that opinion at a Women's Conference in India not long ago."

Advocates Travel

Lady Tata is fond of games and sports, and has won several tennis championships in India. She also loves travel.

"I think that it is the greatest educator in the world," she said, "and that both our men and women should travel much more than they do."

She herself has visited many parts of the Continent and she spoke enthusiastically of a three months' stay in the United States.

"What amazed me," she said, "was that outside the big cities it was like the old-fashioned countryside, where you met with Old World courtesy. At the same time even in the smallest towns and villages women are doing wonderful work. I admire the American women who are accomplishing such splendid things everywhere. One of the greatest qualities of the American people is their thoroughness, and thoroughness, even in the smallest things, makes for efficiency in every walk of life."

The beautiful national dress of the Parsi ladies was the next subject discussed.

"Unfortunately," Lady Tata said, "some of our girls are changing it to meet Western ideas. They wear it shortened and ruin the beauty of the costume by shingling their hair. You must have hair to give that beautiful line to the sari at the back of the head. I unhesitatingly approve of modern European dress for sports and riding, but otherwise I am entirely against changing the grace and beauty of our national dress. How anyone with a sense of the beautiful can deliberately ruin her national costume in this way is beyond my comprehension. Fortunately only a small minority is doing it."

Lady Dorab Tata, Who Was Active in Establishing the National Council of Women in India.

What Are the Sea Shells Saying?

While lunching in the home of a friend recently returned from Florida, a guest admired the unusual, individual salt cups. The hostess said: "They are clam shells; I picked them up along the Florida coast last winter and selected this clear, chinalike pink-and-white variety. I especially enjoy using them in my summer cottage. Sometimes I serve nuts in them. Whatever they contain, they always suggest the beauty of mysterious ocean and golden sands."

Women's Organizations

A NEW note is finding its way into club programs and is being reflected in club magazines—a note of dissatisfaction with worn-out topics, a note of forward-looking ambition, and of sincere conviction.

With new questions appearing almost daily on the political and social horizon this is no time for the inane or futile in club programs. Women see this and are demanding that the time which they give to attendance at club affairs shall return to them a full measure of definite information and constructive suggestion.

Entertainment is no longer the prime motive for club membership. As Mrs. Frederick Weitz says in the Iowa Club Woman, "The world is pretty well entertained, what with the automobiles, radios and other modern devices, so we should have plenty of time to look the facts of life squarely in the face and thrash out some of the world's vital problems in the many precious hours we spend together."

The day when a subject was "covered" by a paper, prepared by a club member, and read at a club meeting, has given way to a whole season of serious study on matters of immediate significance.

* * *

This is the time when program committees are beginning to plan for another season. Club activities for 1930-31 are now being outlined. Speakers are being engaged and study courses prepared. Wise chairmen will include such subjects as may be considered locally but which deal, in their final analysis, with more than local questions.

The pictures which are being shown at a local motion picture house are the same ones that are being viewed by some 115,000,000 people all over the country. Thus the best efforts which a local club may exert toward clean, educational films will assist in solving a large social problem.

Every case of disregard for existing laws points to some local or individual condition which calls for concerted, tactful consideration, hence a local club in a small community may exert a helpful influence on a matter of national importance.

* * *

International peace and understanding are at heart local and even individual matters. The part which women from another country, who are living in a community where there is a woman's club, are asked to take in the activities of the club; the lessons which may be learned from each other, are the ties which can hold the world peacefully together. These are local subjects only in their closer aspects. They are finally great international matters which may be interpreted in neighborly terms.

The right men in office locally mean the right men at the helm in world affairs. Corruption in political affairs does not begin with the man higher up; it begins in the home office. To quote Mrs. Weitz again:

"Every wrong man in office, every infringement of law, every neglect of duty, . . . every failure to snap into the civic task that comes our way, is a betrayal of that social consciousness we claim to have attained and which we should obey if we would live in a happy, orderly, righteous world.

"We cannot hope for the millennium to trip in with flaring trumpets, but it may be just around the corner to take us by surprise if we but clean out the rubbish and keep our eyes shining. Let's modernize ourselves to meet the new minute."

Dish Toweling

For the busy housewife dish towels play an important part in everyday affairs. The dish towel that is soon saturated, or the dish towel that never absorbs until it is nearly worn out wastes valuable time in doing inferior work.

To remedy this, a company in Spokane, Wash., has perfected a process that transforms unbleached sheeting into snow-white cloths that absorb instantly, like a blotter, retain about three times the moisture absorbed by ordinary toweling and add to this the quality of being lintless. As no harmful chemicals are used in the transformation process, the cloths may be laundered week after week and still retain their original lintless, absorbent qualities. One user has sent hers to the laundry for more than two years and still fails to find that they show any appreciable signs of wear.

Mothers of Young Children

welcome these Specially Prepared, Strained, Ready-to-Serve Vegetables

MOTHERS will welcome these new strained vegetable products for young children. With maximum safety and convenience they meet the daily problem of baby's vegetable feedings, and they save the many, many tedious hours spent in cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables in the home. With the new Gerber Strained Vegetable Products, the rich, wholesome vegetable supplement to the baby's milk feedings becomes as accurate and simple as A-B-C.

Rich, Nourishing, Wholesome

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New Freedom for Mother and Baby

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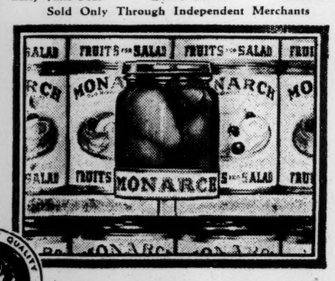

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SOME OF THE **57**

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EDUCATIONAL

Spelling Today and Yesterday and the Use of the Contest

THE National Spelling Contest seems to be well established as an annual affair. Has anyone ever asked why? It comes each spring and stays long enough to stimulate enthusiasm for spelling among all the school children and many of their parents. On the face of it, this alone explains its existence. The national contest is a big project; each year it branches out over new territory.

Teaching of spelling has changed a great deal in the course of the past 50 years—presumably for the better. Yet, the next generation looking back on this one's efforts may not think so. Perhaps the pendulum, even now, is beginning its backward swing. If spelling contests once more find favor in educators' eyes generally, modern textbooks and modern methods of teaching will inevitably undergo certain changes. The spelling contest means oral not written spelling.

Once upon a time spelling was a favorite indoor pastime. The spelling contest aroused widespread enthusiasm. It occurred at all church socials and at almost every private and public gathering. The Friday afternoon spell-down was a weekly feature of the earliest schools and even of those in the memory of present-day adults. The grade schools today have similar matches during the weeks preceding the national contest. Today, however, no corrections are allowed, while in the olden days if a contestant could correct himself before his opponent made the correction, he was allowed to remain standing.

The old-time community spelling bee was a social event; it included everyone from tiny Tim with his hair still in curls to Grandpa Wright who had not missed a single spell down for 60 years. Audience and participants alike listened with bated breath as each word was given out, waiting to catch Big Jim or to send fat Mrs. Twitchet puffing to her seat.

Funny and Serious

The teacher, or often the minister, pronounced the words starting with the easy ones to give the youngsters a chance. Sometimes he would call "soap" to a boy whose hands looked as if they had no acquaintance with it, or "drowsy" to Deacon Brown, whose head was nodding sleepily. But after the crowd had had its fun, those still standing settled down to business; when they had finished all the words in the speller, they spelled from the grammar and from the physiology; from the history and from the geography and from the Bible. They spelled words they would never think of using, and they spelled catch words like "psychic" and "physic" and "phthisic." Each person fought to spell down his neighbor; the winner was the hero until the next bee. Youth unconsciously takes its cue from adults. Contests like this not only gave drill in spelling but they also created a real desire to excel in spelling.

Today catch words and even unusual ones have been carefully eliminated from the contest and from the textbook as well. Modern educators believe instead in placing the emphasis on the common word, particularly the word used commonly in writing. With this in thought attention in the past 10 years has been directed to securing from business letters, newspapers and ordinary correspondence a list of words most frequently used, and they are the words that make up the school spelling book of today. It has been found that:

the and of to I a in that you for it was

make 30 out of every 100 words a person uses.

is will as have not with be your at we on he by but my this his which dear from are all me so one if they had has very were been would she or there her an

run 50 to 100 words of all ordinary writing, and all but one are of one syllable. In the modern textbook these words are given to the child first along with a very few special ones chosen for their phonetic character; other words follow in order of their familiarity. The speller in use today makes ancient textbooks seem quite complicated.

The first spelling book known to have been published in this country came from the Press of Bradford, published by Pastorius in 1693; it was called, "A new Primmer or Methodical directions to attain the true spelling reading and writing of English." Almost a century later in 1783 Webster, then a schoolmaster at Goshen, N. Y., published a speller as part of English for schools, naming is, "First part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language." Later the name was changed to "The American Spelling Book," and it became one of the most popular books ever issued from the American Press, 100,000,000 copies in all having been sold. This book was in use until 1880. All early spellers stressed words which sounded alike and were spelled differently and those spelled alike and pronounced differently. They also emphasized abbreviations, Biblical and geographical names.

Every Word in the Old Speller

Watson's Speller, printed in 1878, went through the words pertaining to the household, the body, the animal and vegetable kingdom, clothing; thence through all the parts of speech, language, mathematics, geography, the Bible, politics and law and so on to foreign derivatives, the print becoming finer and the words closer together with each succeeding page. The book although not large contained thousands of words and dictation exercises on many of them: the pupil was allowed to omit none.

Most of the drills were oral, partly because paper was scarce and expensive. The child in spite of himself acquired a spelling sense. Certain syllables and peculiarities recurring constantly made their impression and resulted in a kind of automatism. But, it took time.

The advantages of the present modern method as stated by educators are twofold: first, the child studies only words needed for his everyday use; second, the major part of his time is devoted to learning the words that are difficult for him. Furthermore, they claim, he will in life need to spell only when he writes, thereore it is important to emphasize the written rather than the oral spelling.

When the spelling lesson is written, however, the pupil who happens to be poor in penmanship labors under a marked disadvantage. Teachers admit that many of the mistakes found in the daily work are due not to inability to spell but to write clearly.

During First and Second Years

In fact, under the present system, the child in the first and second grades has to learn to read and write as well as to spell. A young child mimics almost instinctively; oral spelling would enable him, therefore to progress much more rapidly during the first and second years of school. Reproducing familiar words would follow naturally and easily as his skill in writing increased.

Granted, however, that in spite of the above disadvantages, the spelling as taught in the first six grades enables the child to write correctly the words he will need to use in his everyday correspondence, there still remains one other phase of the situation worth considering. The average child of today is very much at a loss when compelled to spell an unfamiliar word; he seems to have no idea how to go about it. High school papers in history, English and natural science are woefully and horribly misspelled. If the child is of a plodding type, of course, he may look up the words he does not know and copy them painfully letter by letter. If he is not—and he generally is not—he scribbles something, which to him approximates the rather hazy image he has of the word, and leaves it for his teacher to check and correct. Since the general feeling in the school system is that poor spelling should not be allowed to lower a student's mark in another subject, a great many children do not try to learn to spell new words.

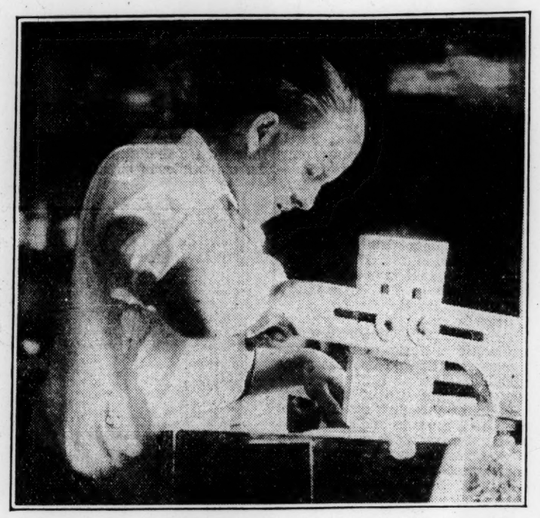
A certain famous writer of this generation, whose spelling is so doubtful that he has been known in his manuscripts to cross off one word which he could not spell and substitute for it a word which he could, once said something to this effect: "Why should I spell? I can hire a college graduate to spell for me." We would suggest that, if he expects the college graduate of today to spell for him, he will have to limit himself to those words included in the modern spelling books.

After all, persons who in later life, use only everyday words will probably have little need to use them in writing, while those who write a great deal will inevitably use uncommon words and need a certain facility in spelling them.

Written Contests

If the entire emphasis is to be placed on the written word, then, to be consistent, spelling books should be printed in cursive type, since that is the way the word looks to the child when he writes it. Even then, there remains the typewritten form.

Neither is it entirely consistent with the present public school method of teaching, that the National Spelling Contest should be oral. Yet, imagine making it written! As a matter of fact, teachers are much in favor of this contest. Children practice at home aloud—not with paper and pencil—and their spelling improves during the weeks preceding the national meet. If the contest and its preliminaries could be made to cover the greater part of the school year modern educators might have to add a few more words to the spelling books in order to keep children busy. It looks as if human nature is much the same today as of old: the contest furnishes a real incentive to good spelling.



Member of the Clay-Molding Class in the High School at Sebring, Ohio.

Public School That Teaches Ceramics in a Pottery Town

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sebring, Ohio

IN ITS public high school, almost in the shadow of the smoke-belching kilns, Sebring is teaching boys to become executives in the potteries where their fathers work. Founded as a pottery town about 30 years ago by the Sebring brothers who came from East Liverpool, O., this town has since become an important center in the ceramic industry and is now bidding for future honors by training its boys to carry on the age-old work of molding clay.

While fathers labor at the clay-covered benches, their sons study the fundamentals of ceramics in the high school classroom under the direction of Prof. L. G. Tait who has been in charge of the class for the last three years.

The first group of boys completed the course last year. This is only a two years' study for freshmen and sophomores. When they complete their high school work next year, these boys plan to enter local potteries and after a few months' experience, will be in line for promotion as department heads.

School officials, plant executives and the boys themselves have made the Sebring ceramics class possible. Ray Y. Cliff, now vice-president of the $20,000,000 American Chinaware Corporation, was the leader in sponsoring the ceramics class in high school when he was president of the school board four years ago.

Built Their Own Equipment

Many months were devoted to the problem of starting the class, and there were many visits to East Liverpool, the only Ohio city at that time which had a ceramics course, before the work was started here. When it was approved, pottery executives pledged their support in furnishing material and promising to aid the students whenever possible.

More than a score of boys enrolled in the class. There was very little equipment, so under the direction of Professor Tait, they began building the material needed. Cases for chemicals, bins for the clay, tables and benches where they were to work, were soon constructed.

Then came one of the biggest tasks, that of building a kiln in which to burn the ware. Brick was secured from the city street department and tile from the potteries. In rear of the school, the boys built a tile structure to house the kiln. Gas was chosen for fuel. Burners could be purchased on the market, but instead of going to this expense, the boys gathered a quantity of pipe and valves from old automobile engines to make their own burners.

This year five boys will "graduate" from the ceramics department. These five plan to complete their high school work before entering the potteries here. There are 15 boys in the beginners' class.

History and Theory of Ceramic Art

The course includes a study of the history and theory of ceramic art. Following this the boys spend hours at the class bench, molding the clay, studying the various kinds of clays and the chemicals which are mixed to form the glazes for the ware. They make pieces of ware as part of the class work, and spend the remainder of their time making additional pieces as souvenirs of their school days.

Sebring was the second town in Ohio to offer a ceramics course for high school students, and is believed to be the smallest town in the United States with such a study. The town has a population of about 5000 and depends entirely on five potteries for its existence.

When the class was formed three years ago, executives of the various plants were enrolled into an advisory group. These plant executives stand ready at all times to answer questions on any phase of the pottery industry which may be referred to them from the classroom.

A Parents' Association Active and Happy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A certain elementary school had the opportunity of making a new start owing to a reorganization in which another school was amalgamated with it. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to form a parents' association. This was done by circularizing the parents and interesting them in the doings of the school. A potent argument in inducing them to join was the fact, which was pointed out to them, that they would then be able to learn all about the relations of the school to higher educational institutions and how a child by means of a scholarship could travel up the educational ladder to the university, or alternatively how to use the school to equip the child directly for a career. The need for the support of the parent in order to get the best out of the school for the child's general welfare was also stressed. And, of course, the value of the parents' interest in school functions, such as dramatic work, was emphasized.

The objects of the association were stated as being (a) To promote the active interest of parents in the cause of education, (b) To develop co-operation between parents and teachers, (c) To afford opportunities for the discussion of educational matters and (d) To discover what each child needs and to supply the need if possible.

A committee was annually elected, consisting of a chairman, secretary and treasurer, with 10 other members (half being women). A very small annual subscription was imposed, not primarily to bring in money, but as an indication of genuine interest.

The association holds quarterly meetings. At these meetings addresses and discussions take place on educational subjects. The following, for example, were recent topics: "The Curriculum for Girls"; "The Value of Games"; "The Reorganization of Schools to Provide Post-Primary Courses"; "How Children Can Enter Industry and Commerce," and "Home Lessons." The list of speakers on the above and other subjects includes members of the town council, the director of education for the locality, school inspectors, and other persons interested in education. The meetings are reported in the local press and arouse interest in educational subjects and incidentally help to bring about local educational progress and reforms.

The association has, by representations made to the local authority, succeeded in securing improvements to the school building and in the supply of equipment. The school is a happier and far more efficient place as the result of its activities.

The Parent

Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:

I have been helped many times by the letters from parents. Every good idea that I put into practice has been followed with success. I have spent several years with children, and have always found how they respond to joy and play instead of cold orders. Often to help to have good manners at the table did I suggest to play a game. We would each play we had a guest of honor. The whole meal was just lovely. At other times we were supposed to come from a far country. There was no need to talk about manners; each child did his best to fill his part.

By providing pretty soap, little boys and girls loved to have clean hands for meals. Should one come down without washing, then he or she was asked to take the next train upstairs. It was fun to go back by a make-believe train or perhaps airplane.

Often I would tell them how I was wanting a surprise, that is to see them dressed quickly in the mornings. Well, I had many, and often as well the little beds would be made.

I am certainly most grateful for the Monitor. Being away from my own country, I find everything I need to know in this interesting paper. With very best thanks to all who make its pages such a delight. (Mrs.) L. L. E.

* * *

Portage, Wash.

Dear Friends:

As a very busy mother of four active children I find so little time for reading, but, I do enjoy the practical hints given by other parents, and often wished this department were printed daily. The Children's Page is enjoyable and the children delight in the Mail Bag. My own mother enjoys the Monitor, and is much benefited by its clean journalism. I believe in keeping the youthful mind well informed on matters of culture and the beauty of life, and it is gratifying to know that there are others who are striving to lead their children in paths of righteousness. I would appreciate hearing from others regarding vital subjects of interest. I am an artist.

(Mrs.) B. M. M.

'Have You Tried—'

The clock crept so slowly as Mother waited and waited for Six Years to come home from school. Four o'clock! Well, she would have to get on her things. . . . But just then up drove Six Years in his teacher's car!

"This is the third time," said Mother, worriedly. "And Daddy said—"

The teacher smiled. "Have you tried letting him stay one afternoon a week? He needs group play, I think."

"But he is so small. And he has group play with the other children on the street."

"I know, but that's different, he would say. I'd suggest instead of punishing that you let him stay on Fridays till I leave the playground at 4. And, of course, deprive him of the privilege if he does not appreciate it by coming home promptly the other four days."

So the defiant blue eyes suddenly shone with a great joy as Mother followed him into the house and said she would, if Daddy agreed, let him stay one afternoon a week.

It worked!

* * *

"Have you tried giving him his hands full and running over instead of continually depriving him of the things he takes from Brother?" asked his teacher, when appeal was made for a suggestion.

Tried giving him things when he already took more than his share? What a stimulating suggestion. So arresting in its novelty that Six Years' mother decided to try it (after further talking things over with this teacher of Six Year Olds!) So when Blue Eyes took more than his share, still more was added. At first utter astonishment filled his eyes when, instead of the customary reproach and admonitions, his "hands were heaped full and running over" with additional candy, or toys, or "turns" with the bike, or some special privilege. Younger Brother solemnly entered into the spirit of the thing, after a little explanation, and added his bit to the experiment.

It worked.

* * *

"Have you tried helping him—quite unobstrusively—to 'collect' something?" asked the Teacher of Six Year Olds when a perturbed mother asked her what to do when a child's fingers simply would pick up everything, take everything, handle everything. . . despite the fact that since babyhood he had been trained to "look without touching." His brother could look at a thing without touching, why couldn't Blue Eyes? It was getting beyond reason, this never being able to lay down a thing without finding it immediately picked up and put elsewhere.

So once again Blue Eyes' mother "tried" out a suggestion from his teacher. Pretty stones, pictures of certain types, leaves in a game to see how many he could find, a precious box of greeting cards "collected" from family, all kinds of collections which offered no temptations, and cost no money. The acquisitive trait was turned into a natural channel. And only the natural "touching" every child should be permitted remained, and the invitation quickly preceded the act on the part of the child whenever possible. One more bridge crossed in the parenthood trail. Verily, the Teacher of Six Year Olds who is an earnest thinker and who has come to understand the age and the phase of childhood in her care can give to mothers and fathers many inspirations in the way of ideas to "try". And they work! (Mrs.) V. S. M.

Fathers' Day in a New York Private School for Boys

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

It is the custom in one private school in New York to set aside Lincoln's Birthday for the boys' parents to visit the school and stay as long as they like. Primary B, which includes boys between seven and eight years of age, decided this year to entertain the fathers by keeping them busy. This proved good fun all around.

One father was chosen to ask the words from the boys' spelling book. Another was chosen to hear the addition facts, another to hear the multiplication work as far as the class had learned them. After that, the teacher wrote mixed examples on the blackboard and everyone did them, with the fathers in charge.

The time proved too short for the boys to do all they wanted, and it seemed short to some of the fathers also. As a consequence, Fathers' Day, has gone down in history as a happy memory for Primary B.

From "My Garden Book," published for U se of The Junior Garden Clubs of America

Junior Garden Clubs Provide Adventure

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Des Moines, Ia.

APPRECIATION of beauty, co-operation in the conservation of native plant life, and civic pride in the community will come naturally to the child who has been awakened early to the joys of garden making, flower growing and nature lore. That the adult garden clubs and foremost educators are realizing this fact is borne out by the many inquiries that come in daily to the headquarters of Better Homes and Gardens, as to how children in their community can be awakened to a lasting interest in this most worthy phase of life. It is in answer to this query that an organization known as the Junior Garden Clubs of America has been formed.

With the thought that the youth of 14 years would not enjoy the same activities as the youngster of 6 or 8 years, four classes of junior garden clubs have been arranged for. The first class is known as the Kinder Garden Club, for children 4, 5 and 6 years of age; the second is called the Sprouters' Garden Club, for 7, 8 and 9 year-old children who are just sprouting out, and eager to learn more about gardening; the third, the Climbers' Garden Club, for 10, 11 and 12 year-old boys and girls who are climbing to the goal of the fourth class of Master Gardeners made up of 13, 14 and 15 year-old youths who have attained an advanced degree in gardening.

Realizing that adult leadership will do much to make the gardening adventures of more permanent value, it is suggested that each junior garden club shall have a counselor. In the junior garden club organization leaflet that is sent to the counselor, clever and fitting names adapted from flower varieties are given to each officer. Class charter, membership buttons and activity leaflets are then forwarded to the counselor for the junior gardeners.

In planning the organization and activities for the junior gardeners, the thought has been kept in mind that the activity of gardening should be presented as a wonderful adventure, rather than given to the youth as a task that must be done.

An attractive merit badge is awarded for the accomplishment of each of the five activities of flower knowledge, sharing garden pleasures, civic endeavor, garden handicraft and nature essay, as explained in the activity leaflets. When all five badges have been awarded, a cleverly illustrated and interestingly versed garden notebook is sent to each junior gardener in which to keep garden, flower and nature lore adventures. Special leaflets on flower arrangement, garden handicraft, miniature dish gardens, garden song and slogans are sent to the junior gardener from time to time. An excellent leaflet has also been prepared by leading educators, telling how the junior garden club activities can be used in the regular school curriculum.

The second adventure for the Junior Garden Clubs of America was planned with the idea of bringing to the child and youth a clearer understanding of the fundamentals of landscape design, through the medium of cut-out trees, shrubs, flowers and garden features to be placed on a garden poster representing the plot of ground. Each type of garden planned has a little story woven about it, in which an effort has been made to make clear the outstanding characteristics of each design.

In order that the junior gardener's interest may be kept alive, letters, illustrated lectures, and new projects are continually being prepared for him. And some day, they say that we will have real Junior Garden Club Conventions for the junior gardeners and their counselors.

Adult garden clubs, school teachers, 4H Clubs, Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts have entered the Junior Garden Clubs of America, as the activities are such that they may be fitted into any organization's program. Handicapped children in institutions and homes are being made happy through the Junior Garden Clubs of America. That the organization is meeting a need is proved by the hundreds of happy, appreciative letters from the junior gardeners themselves, and the enthusiastic reports of counselors.

Gardening is an art that everyone may enjoy, no matter what his station in life may be. Sir William Temple realized this long ago when he said: "Gardening is an occupation for which no man is too high or too low. Here is a common ground for all classes, all kinds of human beings, yes for all races of men." If this be true, is not the art of gardening a most practical one to teach our children of today, the citizens of tomorrow?

FAE HUTTENLOCHER.

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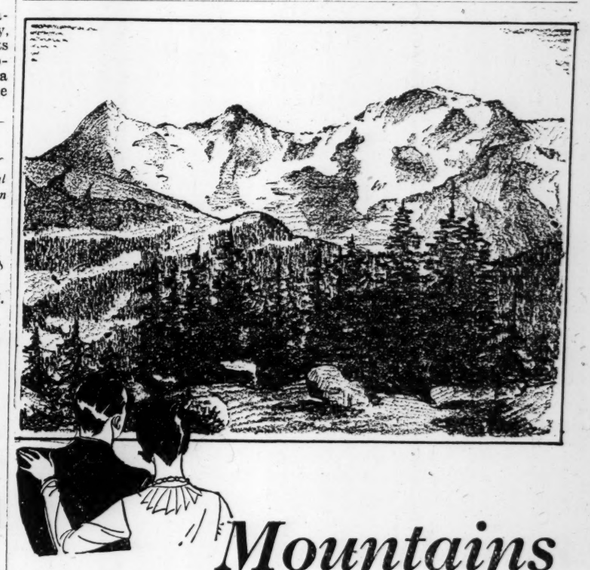

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THE HOME FORUM

Comrades of the Way

BY VIRTUE of their haunting music, profound perceptions and passion for light, Robert Browning and Romain Rolland pace in the same corridors of greatness. We seldom relate Browning with France, yet he was a visitor to Rolland's native haunts. His poetry received early recognition from French critics who discovered him before he was accepted in England. For years he had a close friend in Monsieur Milsand, sending him manuscripts for correction and receiving from him much valuable assistance. When Browning departed from his happy palace in Venice, little did he know that near at hand in the city of Rome a young French artist was drinking in the glory of Italy, waiting like Elisha to receive his mantle, having grown ready to carry on the succession.

In Browning's last year Romain Rolland was finding himself in Italy, growing into the company of the illustrious those very days when the poet wrote his last triumphant lines, ready as it were to take up the arduous pursuit. When we read of the boyhood of these two, of their love of music and splendid heroes, and sense their mutual ambitions and essential kinship, we feel dramatically the brooding of providence over human genius.

They were both sons of a bank clerk and a musical mother, coming from the sterling middle class, recognized early as potential geniuses by consecrated parents, and given an education in art and music. They were both musicians by birth. As little lads they loved the piano and the masters of song. The frail boy Rolland was stirred by great dreams brought into being by music. He confesses, "From its tones he learned to build for himself the infinite world of feeling, thus transcending the limits imposed by nationality." "The bliss, the struggle, the desires and the dreams of Mozart and Beethoven have become flesh of my flesh and bone of my bone. I am they and they are me. How much do I owe them!"

So it was with Browning from the age of eight when he read the music of Homer, from the time he learned the piano, through all his wide experiences, his artist soul was open to music. It has been said that he was "the first of all English poets to truly and thoroughly recognize music for what it is." He has four poems which give his theory of music: "A Toccata of Galuppi's," "Abt Vogler," "With Charles Avison," and "Master Hugues of Saxe Gotha." In each he presents a type of musician and makes his thesis on music as the supreme mode of expression.

"But God has a few of us whom He whispers in the ear,
The rest may reason and welcome!
't is we musicians know."

Monsieur Rolland made music his central interest, studying it passionately, spending hours with his piano, writing extensively of musicians, operas and phases of the master art; and most significant of all, filling his own literary efforts with the voice of the eternal harmony. He is a singer of a social music, basing his art on the message of Tolstoy,—the precondition of true art is love for mankind. Here he joins the British poet who reveled in dramatis personæ, the thoughts and struggles of men. Browning wrote of his hero Shelley,—"Such a poet does not deal habitually with the picturesque groupings and tempestuous tossings of the forest trees, but with their roots and fibres naked to the chalk and stone. He does not paint pictures and hang them on the walls, but rather carries them on the retina of his own eyes."

Browning was no dilettante toying with scenery and diction, he was a philosopher. From "Pauline" at twenty-one, on through the final conquest in "Epilogue" he contends,

"Art was given for that
God uses us to help each other so."

Rolland announces this same ideal, "My music must be an act of communion with other men. There is no vital art save that which is linked with the rest of humanity."

Each made his first effort to express the ideal through the drama. The young Browning showed high taste in his plays from "The Return of the Druses" to "Luria," but the public greeted his stage productions with small response. Rolland wrote after the same method, dramas of an ideal. He sought to lift the level of the theater through a cycle of plays which would give a true historical interpretation of human life. The young professor of music cared nothing for money or power. He believed that the greatest of all artists are those whose hearts beat for all men." His dramatic efforts did not win favor nor establish the people's theater, but refusing to admit defeat he turned to a larger field of effort, to biography, just as Browning turned to poetry.

At forty Rolland began his cycle of heroic biographies, written to rouse his generation, "to stimulate its faith, to bring salvation to the world through enthusiasm." Beethoven, Michelangelo, Tolstoy and Gandhi are a call for light and courage. He discovered the fellowship of the past and became strong through sharing with the conquerors.

We always associate Browning with the development of moral optimism and the achievement of an ideal. His masterful poems stir us to share his spirit. Likewise the biographies and novels of Rolland call us to triumphant endeavor. His great work, "Jean Christophe," is the story of the valiant one who was ever able to cry, "Hail to joy!" He erects his own ideal here and we read through ten volumes the incidents in this musician's career, loose flowing like a river, yet held by a force of passion and a musical rhythm so that it lives like an heroic symphony. The novel demonstrates a musical technique, a heroic gospel of faith, presents a study of the soul of Europe and the conscience of mankind, and expounds a noble internationalism. In this book, and in his succeeding novels, Rolland becomes the outspoken opponent of war, narrow nationalism and racial antipathy.

The theme of his last long novel, "The Soul Enchanted," the story of a woman, just as "Jean Christophe" is the history of a man, comes from Spinoza,—

"For peace is not the absence of war.
It is the virtue that is born of the
vigor of the soul."

In Rolland we discover, as perhaps in no other figure in contemporary literature, that largeness of view and stanchness of character which we associate with Browning. Prophetic fire lives in them both. Quiet, scholarly, humble, retreating from fame, they are alike in their noble discipline. They are men of mental daring, who have "ventured neck or nothing."

Birth, training and mental development conspired to make Browning a poet of the nations. His grandfather was German, his grandmother said to be of Creole blood. He lived in Russia and France. His native home was England, his adopted home Italy. He became the incarnation of the spirit of the Renaissance.

Roland also becomes, by virtue of his environment and experiences in music, a true Internationalist. The chief characters of his masterpiece exemplify the spirit of Germany, France and Italy, and he writes an exposition of the conscience of Europe. His consuming ideal is light for all men.

In these two we discover workers, realists both, dealing with human experience, but always with high idealism pervading their technique. With the battered man in "Pauline" they cry to the last,

"I believe in God and Truth and
Love."

What Rene Lalou said of Rolland might also be said of Browning, "His virtues are absolute sincerity, hatred of every baseness and hypocrisy, love of heroism and divine music." They are comrades of the great way.

R. M. B.

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Visiting

(Visiting the southern moat at Jen Ch'eng with Magistrate Hsu; written the night before the season of white dew.)

Vol. 1, Leaf 2

Runnels, channels, are filled with
autumn water;
Little boat rounds angle of the city
wall.

Sun gone, chilly; see men washing
horses;
Leaves thick on trees; confused
clamour of cicadas.

Water chestnuts red-ripe; time of
rains past;
Plumed rushes over waste ground;
Eighth Moon sky.

At dawn, when sun rises from sea
mist, white dew will fall;
Far away; think in my heart of old
green felt rug on floor of my
home.

From "Tu Fu. The Autobiography of a Chinese Poet A.D. 712-770." Arranged from his poems and translated by FLORENCE AYSCOUGH.

Camelback Mountain, Arizona

Old Mount Camelback
Lifts its summit high, just beyond
Phœnix
Where fertile fields lie
In the Salt River Valley,
Where the lettuce grows and the
orange tree blooms
And the date palm blows!

Camelback Mountain,
Guards this gold spot of the West,
with Squaw Peak
As neighbor, where gay birds nest,
And the sun comes up panting
With eagerness to paint the landscape like a rainbow,
With colors bold and faint!

Old Mount Camelback
Raises up its head, and smiles at the
desert
Which rains and snows have fed,
From far up the canyons,
The needed water came, and all of
Arizona
Praises God's name!

PETER A. LEA.

Three Statues of David

In Italy perhaps more than in any other country during the thirteenth and following centuries, the expression of art was to a very great extent also the expression of religion. The early works of the great masters were inspired by devotional feeling, the labor of execution was seen as work done in God's service, the painting, sculpture, or whatever form it took when finished was an offering to the glory of God. It was this definite purpose which influenced the ideas and guided the hands of the Renaissance artists.

In the wonderful collection of Italian art which is to be seen at Burlington House, London, today, an interesting group of sculpture stands in the Central Room among which are three statues of David, from the National Museum of the Bargello at Florence. It should be said that about the third and latest in date of the three, some doubt is expressed as to whom the statue represents, and a question mark follows the name "David" which has been given to it in the official catalogue, although it seems to be generally accepted as the subject for which it was intended. And, indeed, coming from the hand of Michelangelo, it may well be deemed a forerunner to his mighty statue of David which is world famous.

Here we have the work of three great masters, Donatello, Verrocchio, and Michelangelo; and it is interesting to note the different conception each had of David the shepherd. To two of them he definitely appeared as the successful champion of Israel, the conqueror of Goliath. In the bronze statues of Donatello and Verrocchio (fifteenth century) both have modeled him as a slim, athletic youth, sword in hand—the sword which he has taken from Goliath.

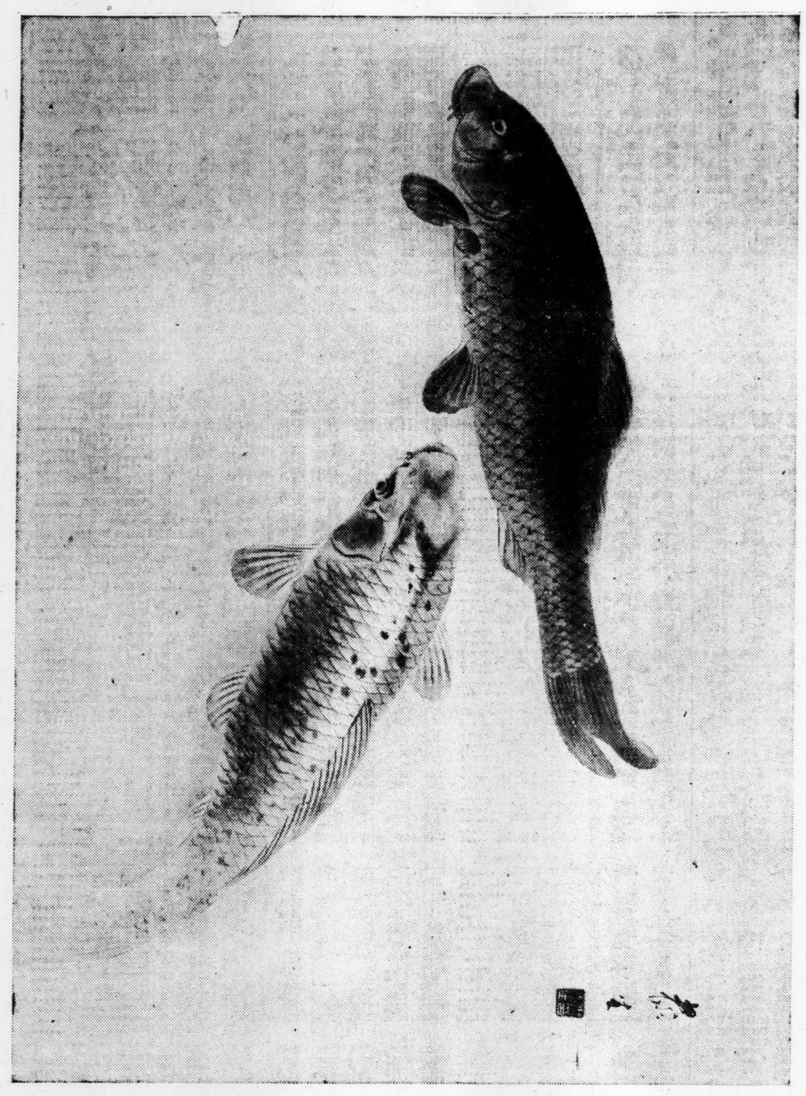
But in Donatello's work he has (a critic has remarked) almost the gay and debonair appearance of a fairy prince, with his flowing locks, his wide-brimmed, decorative hat; there is too light-hearted an air about him, too little expression of the seriousness and high devotion of his mission. Yet one must admire the vitality and movement of the figure, the easy, graceful pose and fine modeling; and the statue is interesting as being the first large bronze statue to be cast in the round since classical times.

More beautiful is the David of Verrocchio. Here we have an equal sense of youth and activity, but in the greater simplicity of design and less detail and ornament there is more dignity of expression more breadth of treatment; as though the idealist had got nearer to the heart of David, and to his spiritual purpose in the destruction of Goliath, and all that he symbolically stood for. There is a beautiful freedom and fearlessness in the pose of the figure, the lift of the head, even in the rippling waves of hair. The words on his lips might well be: "I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me"—

As it stands today against a background of gilded wall, the light falls upon the warm bronze shape, and throws an exquisitely soft yet definite shadow upon the gold. It is almost as if a living figure stood there, wrapped about in a mantle of gold, of sovereignty.

Of the sixteenth century is the third statue, from the hand of Michelangelo; and whether it was intended for David or no, it has that nobility of character, fineness of conception, and sincerity in treatment which may well portray him, and are to be found so magnificently expressed in his greater David. In this lesser work, which is also in marble, the shepherd boy is shown looking away to his left. One arm, the left, is flung across his body to reach over his right shoulder, it might be to grasp his sling, or a bag of pebbles hanging there. The right hand rests lightly upon his thigh. The right leg is bent, with the foot resting upon higher ground. In this statue there is none of the triumph of the other two. Alertness is expressed, activity, perfect balance. The face is serious; perhaps the task is still before him, he is intent upon a great purpose.

In Donatello's figure there is too much childish triumph, and of lazy grace. In Verrocchio's there seems to be more of inspiration and religious feeling, apart from its grace and beauty. The smile on the face is very sweet, confidence and joy are in it. There is nothing suggestive in this triumph, but just a sense of the victory of right over wrong. The modeling of the limbs, feet and hands, is exquisite. In Michelangelo's David there is a breadth of thought, and nobility of execution which are arresting, so faithfully has the artist caught the sense of developing movement, instant readiness for action The face shows a calm and beautiful trust, spiritual strength and confidence; an aspect of rising above difficulties, a tranquil power.



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Carp. After a Painting by Taisei Mizukami.

GIVEN as a problem two fish to paint, how would you have done it? There is no background, and you must rely for effect on the positions you put them in and the shading of tones you employ. Could you improve on Taisei Mizukami's handling of this theme? If so, exhibit. Exhibit in Paris as he has with this picture and earn in return merited plaudits.

Mr. Mizukami is typical of the successful Japanese artist in the development of two prime factors in painting: two which particularly distinguish the Japanese. These are a feeling for what is artistic, and the technique to bring it out. The very simplicity of this picture demonstrates the accuracy of the statement. They rarely put too much in a frame, nor can the complaint be lodged often that they have failed for want of schooling to finish exquisitely each detail on which they concentrate their attention.

Chickweed

Let us go on now, for I want to get some watercress from the brook—the first green growing thing for the table thus far!—and some pussy-willows. . . . If the sun were shining I would take you by way of the beehives to show you, dropping down before their open doors, a few eager bees bringing home baskets of pollen from the catkins of the hazelnut bushes. The hazelnut bushes are in bloom! Yes, in bloom! The skunk-cabbages are not yet out, nor the hepaticas, nor the arbutus; but the hazelnut bushes are in bloom, and—see here, under the rye straw that covers the strawberry bed—a small spreading weed, green, and cheerily starred with tiny white flowers!

It is the twenty-first of March; the sun has crossed the line; the phœbes have returned; and here under the straw in the garden the chickweed, —starwort,—first of the flowers, is in blossom!—DALLAS LORE SHARP, in "Winter."

The Russian Peasant Poetry

In marked contrast to the peasant poets are their proletarian contemporaries, to whom the subject of love of country seems unsuitable and unsavory. . . . At quite the opposite pole stand the peasant poets, who are not so easily influenced by mere words. They do not talk so much of humanity, but neither do they forget man; they do not aim at an international paradise, and they never forget their own country. They are nationalists to the core, and they have never lacked patriotism. . . .

The peasant poets still draw their inspiration from the treasures of folklore, and the harmony of the past is thus preserved in their poetry of the present.

The knapsack on my shoulders will
remain,
Alone I will wander among men.
Mother country, even the wandering
son loves thee,
Receive me, dear mother, take me to
thyself.

—Artamonov.

The Russia that all the peasant poets sing with such depth of feeling is the peasants' Russia. To them these two words, "peasant" and "Russia," are synonymous, two symbols with the same meaning: the dear mother country. . . . Full of bright hopes, for under their mother's "gray dowlas shirt" they perceive a great living force, they pray for Russia with passionate devotion, and always whisper to her gentle and caressing words.—GEORGE Z. PATRICK, in "Popular Poetry in Soviet Russia."

Wahres Fasten

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES DÜRFTE sich empfehlen, darüber nachzudenken, worin wahres Fasten besteht. Im 58. Kapitel des Propheten Jesaja lesen wir: „Das ist aber ein Fasten, das ich erwähle: Laß los, welche du mit Unrecht gebunden hast; laß ledig, welche du beschwerst; gib frei, welche du drängst; reiß weg allerlei Last; brich dem Hungrigen dein Brot, und die, so im Elend sind, führe ins Haus; so du einen nackt siehst, so kleide ihn, und entzieh dich nicht von deinem Fleisch".

In ihrer Auslegung der Erklärung Christi Jesu: „Diese Art fährt nicht aus denn durch Beten und Fasten" gebraucht Mrs. Eddy den Ausdruck: „sich enthalten, den Ansprüchen der Sinne zuzustimmen" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 222). Um vollständig zu sein, muß das Fasten das Annehmen des Zeugnisses der geistigen Sinne in sich schließen. Es ist also unsere Pflicht, und zwar nicht bloß für eine bestimmte Zeit sondern für immer, die Fesseln der Weltlichkeit dadurch zu lösen, daß wir uns verständnisvoll den geistigen Tatsachen des Seins zuwenden.

Wie gerne wir doch dem Sünder Böses anhängen, ihn dann richten und verdammen und ihm vielleicht Krankheit und Elend prophezeien! Wie viel freundlicher und hilfreicher ist es aber, unser Denken immer auf den sündlosen Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes zu richten, der auf ewig dazu bestimmt ist, Gerechtigkeit, Gesundheit, Harmonie und Freudigkeit auszudrücken! So können wir diejenigen „loslassen" helfen, „welche [wir] mit Unrecht gebunden" haben.

Wir sehen rings um uns her kranke, betrübte und notleidende, von Sorge niedergedrückte Menschen unter einem schweren Joch der Verantwortung seufzen, vielleicht unter dem Joch einer Beschäftigung, für die sie nicht ausgebildet sind, oder die sie mit anders gesinnten Mitarbeitern in Berührung bringt. Sollen wir diese Ansprüche des weltlichen Sinnes auf ihren Scheinwert hin annehmen, oder sollen wir sie dadurch vernichten helfen, daß wir unser Denken auf Gott und Seine unendliche und harmonische Kundwerdung richten? Er kennt nur Gesundheit, Freude und Fülle, die das Erbteil des Menschen, Seiner Widerspiegelung, sind. Gott ist das Gemüt und verleiht Intelligenz; daher bringt der wirkliche Mensch immer Intelligenz zum Ausdruck. Gott ist die Liebe und bringt Liebe zum Ausdruck; daher kann der geistige Mensch nur angenehme Mitarbeiter haben.

Vergessen wir nicht, daß die rechten menschlichen Schritte ebenso notwendig sind wie rechtes Denken! Eine Aufgabe, der wir ausweichen, kann eines andern Last der Verantwortung vergrößern. Bemühen wir uns daher immer, unsere eigenen Aufgaben getreulich auszuführen, wenn es uns wirklich ernst damit ist, „ledig [zu] lassen, welche [wir] beschweren"!

Wie oft hungern Menschen in unserer unmittelbaren Umgebung nach menschlicher Liebe, nach Frieden und Freude! Mögen wir stets so viel Liebe zu Gott und den Menschen haben, daß wir, wo immer wir mit Menschen in Berührung kommen, Gottes Liebe, Frieden und Freude widerspiegeln können! Viele in unserer Umgebung sind vielleicht noch nicht bereit, das Wort der Wahrheit anzunehmen oder können es noch nicht verstehen. Aber rechte Gesinnung und liebevolles Handeln sind es, worauf es ankommt; und wir können nie wissen, wie scharf uns andere vielleicht beobachten und sich allmählich der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe zuwenden, weil wir in unserem Benehmen und Handeln die Demut und Liebe, die wahres Fasten kennzeichnen, zum Ausdruck bringen.

Hier sind wiederum menschliche Schritte ebenso notwendig wie rechtes Denken. In der Tat bereitet ein herzlicher Händedruck, ein freundliches Wort, ein ermunterndes Lächeln, eine selbstlose Handlung dem hungrigen Herzen oft Freude. Sollten wir nicht ernstlich nachdenken über die Frage des Jakobus: „So aber ein Bruder oder eine Schwester bloß wäre und Mangel hätte der täglichen Nahrung, und jemand unter euch spräche zu ihnen: Gott berate euch, wärmet euch und sättiget euch! ihr gäbet ihnen aber nicht, was des Leibes Notdurft ist: was hülfe ihnen das?"

Wie sollen wir anderen ihre Last erleichtern, wenn unser eigenes Bewußtsein durch ungerügte sündige Neigungen befleckt ist? Wenden wir uns der Liebe zu, die den Zorn beruhigt, Furcht durch Ruhe und Zuversicht vertreibt, menschlichen Willen zum Schweigen bringt, alles rechte Fühlen, Denken und Handeln belohnt, Hochmut demütigt, alle vermeintlich notwendige Täuschung beseitigt und nur das in sich schließt, was liebt und geliebt wird! So werden wir die Nichtigkeit des fleischlichen Ichs bloßstellen, und an seine Stelle wird das geistige Ich, der Ausdruck der Liebe, treten.

Laßt uns nicht vergessen, daß, wenn wir wahrhaft und von ganzem Herzen fasten, das Leugnen des Sinnenzeugnisses und das Anerkennen der immergegenwärtigen Fähigkeit der Liebe, Gutes mitzuteilen, zur Verbesserung der menschlichen Zustände führt. So werden wir das Gebot halten: „Du sollst den Namen des Herrn, deines Gottes, nicht mißbrauchen; denn der Herr wird den nicht ungestraft lassen, der seinen Namen mißbraucht".

Und was sind die Früchte wahren Fastens? Jesaja schildert sie so schön als geistige Eingebung, Gesundheit, Gerechtigkeit, erhörtes Gebet, beständige Führung, Befriedigung und Fülle. Wahres Fasten bringt also weder Leid noch Entbehrung, sondern unbegrenzte Freude und eine Überfülle des Guten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Fasting

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT MAY be well to consider what constitutes true fasting. In the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah we read: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

Interpreting Christ Jesus' statement, "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting," Mrs. Eddy uses the phrase, "refraining from admitting the claims of the senses" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 222). To be complete, fasting must include acceptance of the testimony of the spiritual senses. Our duty, then, not only for a special season, but at all times, is to unclasp the fetters of materiality by turning with understanding to the spiritual facts of being.

How prone we are to attach evil to the sinner, then judge and condemn him, and perhaps prophesy sickness and misery for him! How much kinder and more helpful it is always to turn our thought to the sinless man of God's creating, who is eternally destined to express righteousness, health, harmony, and happiness! Thus may we help "loose the bands of wickedness."

We see all about us people burdened with sickness, sorrow, and lack; oppressed with care; bearing heavy yokes of responsibility; perhaps the yoke of occupation for which they are not prepared, or which brings them into contact with uncongenial associates. Shall we accept these claims of material sense at their face value, or shall we help to annul them by turning our thought to God and His infinite and harmonious manifestation? He knows only health, joy, and abundance; and man, His reflection, inherits these. God is Mind, and imparts intelligence; therefore the real man always expresses intelligence. God is Love, and expresses love; therefore spiritual man can have only congenial associates.

Let us remember that right human footsteps, as well as right thinking, are necessary. It may be that some task we are shirking is adding to another's burden of responsibility. Let us endeavor always to perform our own tasks faithfully, if we would truly wish to help "undo the heavy burdens."

How often those about us are hungering for human affection, peace, and joy! May our love for God and man ever be sufficient to enable us to reflect God's love, peace, and joy to all with whom we come in contact! Many about us are perhaps still unready to accept, or unable to understand, the word of Truth. But right sentiment and loving deeds count; and little do we know how closely others may be watching us and slowly turning to divine Truth and Love because in our manner and action we are expressing the humility and love that characterize true fasting.

Here again, human footsteps as well as right thinking are needed. Often, indeed, are hungry hearts gladdened by the hearty handclasp, the kindly word, the cheery smile, the unselfish act. May we not well give heed to James' query, "If a brother or sister be naked, and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body; what doth it profit?"

How shall we lighten the burdens of others if our own consciousness is sullied by unrebuked sinful tendencies? Let us turn to that Love which calms passion; replaces fear with quietness and assurance; silences human will; rewards all right feeling, thinking, acting; humbles pride; removes all supposed necessity for deceit; and includes only that which loves and is loved. So shall we expose the nothingness of fleshly selfhood and replace it with spiritual selfhood, the expression of Love.

If we would truly and wholeheartedly fast, let us remember that the denial of sense-testimony and the recognition of Love's ever present ability to confer good result in improved human conditions. Thus shall we keep the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain."

And the fruits of true fasting? Isaiah beautifully portrays them as inspiration, health, righteousness, answered prayer, continual guidance, satisfaction, and abundance. True fasting brings, then, not sorrow and deprivation, but unlimited joy and abundance of good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Sea Gulls

How dark the barren reaches,
Covered with sea-weed brown,
When the tide slinks out from the
beaches,—
'Tis then the gulls come down.

Far over the desolate islands
They wheel in the face of the sun,
And flash their wide white pinions
As they float down one by one.

In the care of the heavenly Father
Fed by both land and sea,
What no man sowed they gather,
A harvest given free.

The tide creeps inward softly,
Then the limp sea-weeds uplift,
To float in the clear, green currents
That swing and eddy and shift.

And the gulls that crowd together
Fly upward one by one,
Till the air is white a-feather
With wings that flash in the sun.

WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE.

The Stones of London

"That," said the quarry foreman, as he indicated the landscape in a sweep of his hand, "is where St. Paul's came from!"

I looked down towards the sea from a high cliff on the eastern side of the Isle of Portland. I saw a valley gouged out of the hillside: a dead, desolate wilderness; a cutting away of high stone cliffs as if some race of giants had scooped out the stone to its bed, leaving exposed the gray jagged roots of the rock, now covered here and there with grass and wild flowers.

The foreman turned, pointing downwards towards a cozy bay that lay between steep cliffs with the waves breaking on a shingle beach.

"Some of the City Churches came out of that great hole! All these old quarries on the east side were worked by Sir Christopher Wren when he rebuilt London. We often find stones quarried in his time and bearing his mark, but rejected for some reason and never shipped to London. Look! This old pillar is said to have been cut for St. Paul's Cathedral; but it never got there."

I turned to look at a gray pillar that might have stood on Ludgate Hill lying covered in brambles that cling closely as if trying to console it for its failure. We walked on together over roads so white with powdered Portland stone that the dust clung like flour to our clothes and formed a gray film on our hands. . . .

We came at length to a quarry near the sea, in which men were cutting Portland stone. . . .

"Where is all this stone going?" I asked the foreman as we passed between walls of it.

"That," he replied, "is Regent Street!" . . .

I thought, in my vanity, that I knew London.

I realize now that no one understands London until he has explored the significant chasms of this white island; this mother of London. How would you analyze the beauty of London? Surely it is due to the changefulness of this island stone that gathers smoke shadows on its windless side as trees gather lichen. On dull days it looms, remote and gray, as if withdrawn into some region of thoughtfulness, and in the sunlight it blazes in sudden whiteness, so that you feel London has as many moods as a woman.

Somerset House, St. Paul's, the Bank, the Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, the Law Courts, the British Museum, all the Wren churches—one could extend the list to the end of the chapter—have left their caves, gullies, and gaps in the Isle of Portland. What an unforgettable experience it is to walk in the mighty hed from which, at the command of Wren, St. Paul's arose to stand guard on Ludgate Hill.—H. V. MORTON, in "In Search of London."

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BULL PARTY SHOWS MORE CONFIDENCE

Stocks Move Forward Buoyantly in Active Market—Money Still Easy

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NEW YORK—Pronounced ease in money, a strong and active bond market, better commodity prices and one of the best stock markets of the year radiated cheer around the financial district, offsetting lack of encouragement from trade centers and the rather doubtful effect of optimistic predictions in political centers.

The turnover in stocks was unusually heavy and the list was a broad one. During the morning the tape lagged by half an hour, caught up around noon as prices reacted somewhat, and fell behind again in the late afternoon when a fresh advance got under way. The turnover was around 4,200,000 shares.

Virtually all classes of stocks joined in the rise at some time or another, leading issues such as Steel, New York Central, American Can and General Motors being prominent. Rails had their first good move in months. More than a hundred stocks reached new highs for the year, and only two or three registered new lows.

Money Still Easier

Money was easier than ever. The 3½ per cent renewal call rate was so obviously out of line with the real state of the market that it was lowered to 3 per cent shortly after renewal posting time, instead of the customary wait until afternoon. Meanwhile long term time money dropped to 4 per cent and another cut of one-eighth per cent was made in the bill rate, the sixth in two weeks, and bringing the 90-day asking rate to 3 per cent.

The fresh reduction, following yesterday's cut in the Federal Reserve Bank's buying rate, points strongly in the direction of further lowering of the discount rate. A half per cent spread between the discount and the asking rate on 90-day bills always has meant reduction in the former. However, London is inclined to think action on the Bank of England rate will be delayed until after the budget is submitted the middle of next month, and it is unlikely that the Reserve authorities would anticipate the Bank of England rate cut.

Apparently the member banks of the Federal Reserve system are more or less permanently committed to larger loans on securities. The deflation of the past four months was not sufficient to do much more than to wipe out the rise in reporting member bank security loans made during September and October. With a rise of $146,000,000 in the last week the increase for March amounts to $242,000,000, which is a rapid rate of advance. Such loans now stand $372,000,000 higher than a year ago.

New Financing Factor

Much of the increase must, of course, be set down to recent increase in new financing and to the expiration of subscription rights for new stock, the latter amounting to more than $150,000,000 in the last fortnight. Commercial loans are now on the increase, but at a slow pace, last week's rise being only $10,000,000.

In spite of the large total of loans on securities which the member banks still have, they are again coming into the bond market. Issuing houses this week report a remarkable appetite for new bonds on the part of the banks.

Those accustomed to reading the bond market are sure that the upward movement in bonds is genuine. They feel that when the bond market becomes fixed on a 4½ per cent basis, and they think it soon will be there, investors then will turn to preferred stocks, and later the overflow will go into the stock market, as always has happened.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Mar.18	Mar.17
115	Am & Cont	21	20¼	20¼	
1965	Am Found	26¾	26¼	26½	26¼
350	Am Pneu	7	7	7	6¾
120	Am T&T	239½	236¾	239	237½
100	Andes Pet	48	48	48	45
100	Ark Nat	145	143¼	145	138
215	Bos El	80	79	79¼	79
100	Bos El 1 pf	110	109½	110	110
24	Bos& Alb	181	178	178	
15	B&M B stk	126½	126½	126½	
200	B&M pr pf	111	111	111	
50	Bos Prop	24½	24½	24½	
25	Brown pf	81	81	81	
40	Chi unct pf	105	105	105	
290	City Service	39¼	38⅛	38¾	
371	Cred Ill	16⅝	16	16¾	16¾
220	Cr C & Ident	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11
85	East SS	33	33	33	
100	East SS pf	48	48	48	47¾
75	East SS 1 pf	99	97	99	97
210	E G&Fuel	35½	35	35¼	35
25	E G&F pf	94½	94½	94½	94½
38	E G&F prpf	76½	76½	76½	76½
865	Edison Elec	270	266	268	
90	Em Asso	24	23⅝	23	23½
80	First Nat S	53⅛	52⅞	53⅛	
40	Gal Houston	4	4	4	
355	Gen Capital	51	50½	51	50¾
48	Georgian pf	10	9½	10	10
8	Gilchrist	12	12	12	
10	Globe	143¾	142¾	143¾	143¾
50	Hathaway A	99	99	99	
2660	Int Carriers	16¼	15¾	16¼	
50	Isle Royale	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300	La Salle	90	75	90	
200	Loew's Thea	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	Me Cent	85	83	85	86
645	Mass Util	10¼	9⅞	10	10
55	Mergenthal	106	105	106	106½
120	Nash	49	48⅞	49	48⅝
510	NE Tel	146½	145¾	146½	145
350	NE Tel rts	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
25	No So Ab	23	23	23	
750	No Butte	3¼	2¾	3¼	3
15	Old Colony	132	132	132	
250	Old Domin	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Pac Mills	25½	25½	25½	27
460	Pocahontas	16	15¾	15¾	16
220	Pub Util	22¼	21⅞	22¼	22
1100	Quincy Min	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	38½
55	St. Mary Ld	24	23½	24	
20	Sec IInc Equi	5½	5½	5½	5½
720	Shawmut	21½	21¼	21½	21½
775	So Sur	21¼	20	21	21½
190	St Web	97¼	96¾	96⅞	95⅜
50	Starr (L S)	40	40	40	
45	Swift & Co	31	31	31	31¾
21	Torrington	63	63	63	63
310	Tower Mfg	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
5	Traveler Sh	10	10	10	
10	Tri Cont	16	16	16	15⅝
50	Un Twist D	32⅞	32½	32½	32½
690	Uni Found	40¼	38	39⅝	38⅝
1116	*Uni Shoe	63	61¾	63	62½
50	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	
490	US&El Pow	18½	18	18⅜	18
1675	US&Over	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	18
10	Util Eq	15½	15½	15½	
495	Util Eq pf	82	81	81⅞	81
210	Venez M	8¾	8	8¾	8⅝
34	War Br 2pf	66	66	66	
100	Wil-Jones	52	52	52	

BONDS

$3000	Amoskeag 6s	81	80½	81
2000	E Mass 4½s	47½	47½	47½
2000	Leip 7s	80½	80½	80½
1000	NE Tel 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2000	PC Poc 7s	109	109	109
4000	Swift 5s	102	102	102

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 55⅝, De Beers 8⅞ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 2¾ per cent; discount rates—short bills 3⅛-3⅜ per cent, three months 2 11-16-2⅞ per cent.

Closing Prices

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.18	Last Mar.17
33¾	22	..	Abitibi	1100	30½	29¾	30	..
81⅞	64⅞	6	Abitibi pf	900	82	80	81	..
57½	45	..	Ab & Straus	100	52½	52½	52½	..
34⅞	23⅛	1.60	Adams Express	1000	33⅛	32¼	32⅞	32¼
23¼	11½	..	Adv-Rumely	400	18½	18	18	..
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	37	35¾	37	36
⅞			Ahumada	1000	⅞	¾	¾	¾
140⅞	118	3*	Air Reduc	400	136⅞	134⅛	134⅝	134
34⅞	21	2½*	Airway El	2500	34⅞	34	34¾	34⅞
2½	1⅜	..	Ajax Rubber	1200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9⅛	7	..	Alaska Jun	100	7⅞	7	7⅛	7
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany	1300	32½	30⅝	32	30¾
99¾	99⅜	..	All pf ww ex w	300	99½	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
107½	95½	..	Alleg pf wwex	400	105	104⅛	105	104½
282	255¾	6*	Allied Chem	1900	281	270	276	270
68	49¼	3	Allis-Chal	1200	65¼	64⅜	64½	64¼
34	28⅛	3	AL Port Cem	100	34	34	34	33
22⅜	18	2	Amerada	3100	23⅞	22⅜	23	22
35¼	26	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	32½	32	32	30½
93	77	2*	Am Bk Note	400	87½	87½	87½	87¼
53½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	400	51¾	50¼	51¾	50½
128	118¼	7	Am Brake pf	60	126¼	126⅛	126¼	..
173⅜	83⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2100	161½	141½	161½	141¼
146⅜	117¼	4*	Am Can	5000	145⅜	143½	144¼	142⅜
82½	76⅛	6	Am Car & F	400	78¾	78⅛	78¾	77¾
116	116	7	Am Car pf	100	111½	111½	111½	..
47½	36⅝	2*	Am Chicle	400	45⅝	45	45½	45⅞
33	22½	1.60	Am Com Alc	700	27⅝	22½	23⅜	24½
49¾	35	..	Am European	400	47	46½	47	47
101¼	82⅝	..	Am & F Pw	100	110	109½	110	110
110	107	7	Am & F P 7	400	97	96½	97	..
99½	95	7	Am & FP 2 pf	1500	32½	30¾	32¼	29⅞
31	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅞
34	27⅛	..	Am H de pf	200	37	37	37	37⅜
30½	25½	3*	Am Ice	1400	28⅜	27¾	27¾	27¼
51¾	35⅜	2*	Am Int Corp	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
3	2	..	Am La Fr	800	90¼	85	88¾	91
105	85½	8	Am Loco	100	117¼	114	114	114
118½	111½	7	Am Loco pf	400	44½	44	44½	44¼
51½	44	3	Am Metals	400	45⅝	45	45½	45⅜
75	65	..	Am Nat G pf	400	85	84	85	79½
1		1½	Am Piano	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
108⅜	77	18	Am Pw&Lt	1600	107	104⅛	106	105¼
86¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	87	86¾	87	86¾
38	30⅛	1½	Am Radiat	1700	35½	34½	35½	35
135	126¼	7	Am Radiat pf	100	135	134	135	133
34½	20½	..	Am Repub	2400	95⅞	94	94½	94
100⅞	80½	2*	Am Roll Mill	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1⅞	½	..	Am Roll M rts	100	61½	61½	61½	..
64¼	59	5	Am Saf Raz	100	21	21	21	21¾
26½	17⅞	2	Ab Seating	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅜
23⅜	11⅜	..	Amb Shlp	400	72⅞	71⅜	72⅛	71
78½	69⅞	4	Am Smelt	400	19¼	19	19¼	18¾
22½	15	..	Am Solvent Solv	400	51½	48¾	50⅝	49
51¼	44½	3	Am Sti Fnd	20	113	113	114	115½
116	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	200	30	29	30	28¾
33¼	25¾	..	Am Solvent pf	200	66¾	66¾	66⅞	64
67	60⅜	5	Am Sugar	10	65½	26½	26½	26
27½	25	5	Am Tel & Cab	3800	240	237	239	237⅞
243¾	216	9	Am Tel & Tel	1300	106½	105¾	106	104⅝
112⅜	85½	1*	Am Wat W	100	24½	24¼	24½	23½
27⅜	22½	2	Arch Dan	3500	71¾	71¼	71¾	71⅞
80⅜	69½	7	Anaconda	300	44¾	44	44	44⅜
46⅞	35	2.40	Anchor Cap	1900	46¾	45¾	43¼	43
44¾	29½	3	Am Writ pf	400	41¾	42	43¼	..
79⅛	56	6	Am Zinc pf	100	66	66	66	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	38¾	38	38⅜	37½
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	200	14¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
104½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	400	24½	24¼	24½	23½
81⅜	74¼	7	Armour D pf	200	75	75	75	..
6¾	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	200	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
3⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
64	58	7	Arm Ill pf	400	59⅛	58½	58½	..
12¼	6⅜	..	Arnold Cons	1000	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞
46⅛	36⅜	4	Asso Apparl	700	43¼	42½	42½	43
51⅛	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1300	45⅞	44	44⅜	45⅜
41¼	32½	2	Asso Oil	10	41½	41½	41½	41¼
240¼	219⅜	10	Atchison	200	238¼	233½	237½	233
175½	166	10	Atl Coast L	100	175½	175½	175½	..
80⅜	65½	..	Atl G&WI	200	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜	67½
49	36¼	1*	Atl Refin	4300	49	47⅝	47⅞	48
103	81½	4*	Atlas Pwd	2200	103	99½	101⅜	98⅞
247⅞	175	4§	Auburn Auto	1000	252½	247¼	248	246¼
6⅛	3¾	5¾	Austin N	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4¼
10⅜	4½	..	Auto Sales	400	8¼	7⅞	7¾	7½
25	15	3	Auto Sales pf	200	19	18	19	..
46	27	3	Auto Strop A	200	45¾	45	45	..
8⅛	4¾	..	Aviation	600	7	6⅞	7	6⅞

—B—

38	30½	1.40	Baldwin	500	35⅜	34¼	35½	34⅜
119¾	115	7	Balt & O	300	119¾	117½	119½	117⅜
110½	107	6½	Bamber pf	100	109½	109½	109½	109¾
80	64	3	Bancor & A	400	76½	75½	76½	..
283⅜	201½	2*	Barnsdall A	2500	283⅜	273⅜	273⅜	273¼
16½	13	..	Beacon Oil	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜
46⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	1000	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝	45¼
41	31⅜	3	Best & Co	3200	43¾	42⅜	42⅝	41⅜
22⅜	18	2	Beth Steel	4300	104½	102½	103½	101⅝
130½	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	1000	131⅞	131¼	131½	131¼
103	100	7	Bloomdale pf	20	100	100	100	..
57⅞	47⅞	3*	Bohn Alum	200	55⅜	55½	55⅜	55⅞
47⅜	33⅜	..	Booth Fish	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
73⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	300	71¾	70¾	71½	71¾
47¾	39	4	Borg Warner	2900	47	45⅜	46	45½
112	94	5a	Boston & Me	100	107	105½	107	..
17½	13½	..	Briggs	2600	16	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
29½	21¼	2	Briggs & Stir	100	29	28⅞	29	..
76¼	34	..	Brockway	200	74⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
76⅛	63	4	Bkyn Man T	1400	78⅜	75⅝	78	75⅞
91	84⅝	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	90	88	90¼	..
13¼	10	..	Bklyn Queen	100	13¾	11¾	12⅛	11¾
127⅛	91	4	Bklyn Queen pf	100	65½	63	65	67
178½	131	5	Bkyn Un G	2000	170½	169¾	169¾	169¾
42	40	3	Brown Shoe	100	40½	40½	40½	..
24¾	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	21¼	21	21	20⅝
23⅞	14¼	..	Bruns Term	200	20	17¾	19¾	17
29⅞	22½	..	Bucyrus	100	28⅝	28½	28⅛	28¾
42¼	33⅛	2½	Bucy ev pf	500	42	41¾	42	41¾
13¼	9⅜	1	Budd Mfg	400	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel	400	13⅜	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
55⅝	29¼	1.60	Bullard	400	55½	53⅞	55¼	55
35⅞	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	100	34½	33⅜	34⅛	33¾
51⅞	43¼	.80*	Burroughs	2000	49½	49	49	48⅞
48½	36	2§	Bush Term	600	40⅝	40	42½	43¼
110	100¼	.50	Bush T deb	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
4¼	3	.50	Butte Cop	2000	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
29¾	16½	..	Butterick	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½
5¼	2½	.2	Butte & Sup	100	3	3½	3½	3¾
101½	80⅛	..	Byers	3500	101½	97¾	98¾	100½

—C—

77½	55⅝	4	Calif Pack	200	73⅞	73½	73½	73⅞
21⅜	1	..	Callahan	100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
89⅞	74⅞	6	Calu & Ariz	200	80¾	79½	80¾	79
33⅜	26	4½	Calu & Hecla	100	33⅜	27	27	27
75⅜	54	3*	Canada Dry	600	73¾	73	73¼	72¾
2263⅛	1875	10	Can Pac	600	2043⅛	2001⅛	2031¼	2013¼
34	27	2.80	Cannon Mills	300	34¾	33⅛	33⅛	34
27⅞	18⅜	..	Capital Adm	100	25¼	24	25¼	23⅝
41	31	3	Capital A pf	100	41	39	41	39
294¾	192¼	6	Case Thresh	4400	278	274¼	276¾	270¾
72⅜	54	3	Caterpillar	800	72⅜	71⅜	72	70¾
60	35½	3	Celotex	1000	53¾	53¼	54⅜	54¾
84	71	7	Celotex pf	100	83	83	83	..
28¼	23½	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	27⅞
34⅜	30¾	2	Cen Alloy	100	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	32
34⅜	31⅜	..	Cen Alloy ct	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32
73⅜	33	..	Century Rib	900	73⅜	61⅞	73⅜	61½
62⅜	57¾	6	Cerro de P	700	60	60	60	57¾
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	400	14⅜	13½	13½	13½
58½	36	4.20	Checker Cab	2700	57⅞	54¾	55¼	56⅞
76	63½	2	Ches Corp	600	75⅞	73	74½	73⅛
237½	203	10	Ches & Ohio	100	232	229	231	228
62⅜	41¼	..	Chi & Alton	200	51¼	47⅜	51¼	..
8⅞	5¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	7⅜	6	6⅞	..
			Chi & Alt ct	100	3	2⅝	2⅝	..
23	14¼	..	Chi & E Ill	100	23	19	23	18
50¼	36	..	Chi & E I pf	200	50¼	42	47	42
157⅜	128⅜	..	Chi Gt West	100	145⅜	14	14	12¾
40¾	34	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	40	37½	39	36⅞
26⅜	22½	..	Chi M&SP	100	24⅜	22¾	24⅛	22⅞
46¼	39¼	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	42⅜	39⅞	41½	39½
89⅞	84	..	Chi & NW	800	86	84⅞	86	84½
140	137¾	7	Chi & NW pf	100	139½	139½	139½	..
26⅝	22½	..	Chi Pneu	2200	26⅜	25	25	26
55⅞	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	55	54½	55	55
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	100	119	117⅞	119	118
109½	107	7	Chi RI 7%	100	109*	109½	109½	..
2	77⅛	..	Chi RI rts	400	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
28¾	26¾	3	Chi Yel Cab	200	27	26½	27	27
28¼	25½	2	Chick Cot O	200	25	25	25	25¾
67½	57½	2.40	Childs	100	64	62	63¾	62½
41¾	33¼	3	Chrysler	7000	39¼	37¾	38⅝	38⅞
49	40⅛	3.60	§City Ice	100	45	44¾	44¾	..
98¾	90	6½	City Ice pf	10	97	97	97	97
10¼	8¾	1	City Stores	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
41	30	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	38	38	38	..
161⅞	133¼	6	Coca-Cola	200	161⅞	159½	161½	159⅝
50½	48½	3	Coca-Cola A	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
50½	43⅞	3	Col Polmolive	100	50½	50½	50½	50½
35⅜	14⅝	..	Collins&A	200	31¼	28½	31	28¼
61	36½	2	Colo F&I	1700	61	58½	59½	59¾
76	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	1700	75	75	75	75
96⅝	70½	2§	Colum Gas	5100	94⅞	94¾	94⅞	91½
109	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109	108⅜	109	108⅜
100	168⅛	5*	Col Carbon	500	103	189½	193¾	189
1700	29¼	2*	Col Graph	1700	29¼	28½	28¾	28⅝
700	38⅝	38	Com Cred	700	38⅝	38	38⅜	38½
10	88⅛	88	Com Cr 1 pf	10	88⅛	88	88⅛	88
300	42⅜	41⅞	Com Cred A	300	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞
10	25½	22½	Com Cr pf B	10	25½	22½	25½	25¾
1200	52	50⅞	Com Inv Tr	1200	52	50⅞	50⅞	51
1400	34¼	33¼	Com Sol	1400	34¼	33¼	33½	33⅞
2300	17	16¾	Commonwealth So	2300	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
600	101½	100	Comwlth S P	100	46	46	46	46
100	46	46	Conde Nast	100	46	46	46	46
600	18¼	15¼	Concoleum	600	18¼	15¼	17⅝	17⅜
100	½	½	Conley T st	100	½	½	½	½
1100	25½	24½	Con Film	1100	25½	24½	25	25¾
900	26⅜	24	*Con Film pf	900	26⅜	24	25½	26½
6100	121⅜	119¼	Con Gas	6100	121⅜	119¼	120⅞	118¾
400	103	102½	Con Gas pf	400	103	102½	102½	103
200	59	58	Con Rv C pf	200	59	58	58	..
1400	78⅜	75⅝	Con Textile	200	1*	1½	1½	1⅜
100	90	88	Container A	100	20½	19⅝	20⅜	..
200	7½	7⅛	Container B	200	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7½
200	43⅝	42⅝	Cont Bak A	200	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜	42⅝
2100	53¼	53	Cont Bak B	2100	53¼	53	53¼	51½
600	67	66¼	Cont Can	600	67	66¼	66½	66
400	29⅞	28¾	Cont Dia Fib	400	29⅞	28¾	29	29¼
200	69¼	66	Cont Ins	200	69¼	66	68⅞	67
500	7	6⅞	Cont Motors	500	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
5700	26⅞	26	Cont Oil	5700	26⅞	26	26	26¼
100	35¼	35	Cont Shares	100	35¼	35	35¼	35
1000	94½	92¾	Cont Prod	1000	94½	92¾	94½	92¾
700	29½	28⅝	Coty	700	29½	28⅝	29¼	29¾
700	32¾	32⅛	Cream of Wh	700	32¾	32⅛	32¾	31⅞
200	21	17½	Crex Carpet	200	21	17½	18	17⅞
400	18½	17½	Crosley	400	18½	17½	18	17¼
2300	57½	56	Crown Cork	2300	57½	56	56¼	55¾
100	85	85	Cruc'ble	100	85	85	85	..
30	115	114	Crucible pf	30	115	114	114	114
100	1⅛	1	Cuba Cane	100	1⅛	1	1	1
400	13¾	13⅛	Cuba Co	400	13¾	13⅛	13½	13½
100	4⅛	4	Cuba C Prod	100	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
100	7¾	7¼	Cub Am S	100	7¾	7¼	7¼	..
20	60	60	Cub Am S pf	20	60	60	60	60
100	45½	45	Cudahy	100	45½	45	45½	45¼
100	121	121	Curtis Pub	100	121	121	121	120⅝
100	120	119¾	Curtis P pf	100	120	119¾	119⅜	120
3900	11½	11⅛	Curtiss Wr	3900	11½	11⅛	11⅜	11
600	17⅞	17⅛	Curtiss Wr A	600	17⅞	17⅛	17½	17½
1300	86¼	85	Cutler	1300	86¼	85	85	84⅜

—D—

43	28⅝	..	Davison	3300	43½	42	42½	41⅞
27	18	2.31	Debenhams	100	23½	23	23½	..
127½	117	7	Deere pf	390	124	124	124	124½
181	161½	9	Del & Hud	200	174¾	172¼	174	171
153	136	6*	Del Lac&W	100	144½	139½	144	140
75⅞	60	..	Denv RG pf	400	74	73	74	72
250½	195⅝	8	Det Edison	200	240¼	236½	240¼	..
111⅜	106¾	7	Devoe & R 1pf	10	111¾	111¾	111¾	..
176	130	8	Diamond M	300	169½	161¼	165	166½
95⅜	63½	1	Dome Mines	1000	95⅜	83¾	91

LONDON STOCK PRICES SHOW A GOOD TONE

Gilt-Edge Issues Firm—Industrials and Oils Up —Sterling Off

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LONDON—The stock markets continue to show symptoms of a better tendency, with firmness in the gilt-edge issues fully maintained. The stronger tone in industrials is probably temporary, stimulated by the oversubscription of the North Metropolitan District's issue in five minutes this morning.

Powell Duffryn results were above expectations, and confirm the view that the improvement in export coal trade in 1929, if maintained, will expedite the process of capital reconstruction, which is badly overdue in many cases.

There was cautious buying of Cables Wireless A at 64 and B at 29. Austin Motors was erratic, opening at 24s., touching 21s. 6d., and now standing at 23s. 6d. There is an improved feeling regarding Imperial Chemical ordinary, which is now 26s, and there is tendency to believe that reports of losses due to the personal speculation of some of the directors are greatly exaggerated.

Oils opened flamboyantly, but there was no support. They are priced ½s. better in most cases, but there is no great faith in the situation here. The trade view in well-informed quarters is that Dutch silk will not be disturbed in the next budget, but some rearrangement of petrol duties is probable.

There was speculative support for Dunlops at 13s. 6d., pending announcement of the dividend. Fords were strong at 75s. War loan was the feature of the gilt edge market, rising ⅜ to 102½ soon after the opening of business. Markings on the official list yesterday were 6401, compared with 6757 on March 10. The index was 83.8, compared with 83.1.

Short credit today showed a sudden change to ample ease; with the clearing banks lending freely at 2¾ per cent on new money and old loans renewing at 3 per cent. Ninety-day money is 2¾ to 2 13-16 per cent. Opinion is still swinging toward the view that there will be no reduction in the Bank of England rate until after the announcement of the budget on April 14.

The weaker tendency of sterling exchange and the belief that today's Cape gold was taken again by an unknown buyer, either Belgium or Switzerland, support the argument that the bank directorate will await the arrival of the complete consignment of Australian sovereigns, which is understood now to aggregate £14,000,000 and to be due by the middle of April, before risking further change in the bank rate.

Latest information on Parliament suggests the likelihood of Government defeat on the coal mines bill on Thursday and the withdrawal of the bill, but not the resignation of the ministry.

ALLIS-CHALMERS EARNINGS HIGHER

Pamphlet report of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, shows net income after all charges, including depreciation, taxes and interest, of $4,330,888, equivalent to $3.81 a share on 1,136,048 average number of shares outstanding during the year. This compares with 1928 net after similar charges of $2,933,910, equal to $11.28 a share on 260,000 shares outstanding at the close of the year. In September, 1929, stock was split four-for-one, and additional stock offered during the year.

Income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, compares as follows:

	1929	1928
Sales billed	$45,302,355	$36,294,561
Cost of sales	40,070,048	32,457,391
Depreciation	742,581	765,224
Interest, etc. (cr)	659,162	677,964
Amort and deb int	818,000	816,000
Net income	4,330,888	2,933,910
Common divs	2,496,467	1,755,000
Surplus	1,834,421	1,178,910

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1929, shows current assets of $33,774,119 and current liabilities of $8,986,982, leaving working capital of $24,787,137.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	132	135	Lefcourt	153	173
Am Union	120	130	Liberty	128	138
Bk of T S	79	81	Manhattan	143	144
Bk Yorktown	..	200	Melrose	165	230
Bryant Pk	49	53	Merchants	120	135
Central	175	185	Midtown	30	35
Chase	176½	178½	Peoples	450	635
Chat Phnx	129	132	Penn Ex	76	83
City	236	238	Port Morris	50	60
Columbus	185	200	Prisco State	300	475
Commercial	575	585	Public	142	144
Fifth Av	3400	3600	Queensboro	..	375
First, N Y	5675	5775	Seward	105	113
Flatbush	160	180	Straus	290	310
Grace	600	..	Textile	55	65
Harriman	1400	1500	Trade Bank	..	250
Industrial	200	225	World Ex	..	160
Lafayette	45	64	Yorkville	..	200
Lebanon	..	150			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I	341	346	Interstate	53	54
Banco di S	57	64	Irving	62	64
Bk Eur T	100	120	Kings Co	2900	3050
Bk N Y & T	800	830	Law Tle & G	281	285
Bankers	155	157	M'facturers	147½	148
Bronx	73	76	Midwood	205	..
Brooklyn	850	870	Mut Tr W	400	425
County	285	310	New York	298	302
Empire	88	90	Plaza	105	125
Equitable	136	137	Title Guar	157	160
Fidelity	77½	78½	Times Sq	66	71
Fulton	600	650	Unit States	3350	3450
Guaranty	775	779	West T & T	140	160
Int Germ Ld	19	21	Westchester	1050	1100

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Mar. 18	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.27¼	$1.30⅜	$1.56¼
Corn, 2 yellow	.98¾	.95⅞	1.15¼
Oats, 2 white	.53½	.52¼	.60½
Flour	6.15	6.10	6.50
Beef, family	28.50	28.50	30.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	33.00
Lard	.1070	.1090	.1265
Cotton, Mid Up	.1505	.1400	.2105
Zinc	.0495	.0515	.0635
Iron	22.26	22.26	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	34.00	34.00	34.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.2075
Tin	.3580	.3612½	.4962½
Rubber	.1525	.1500	.2440
Sugar	.0505	.0505	.0490
Lead	.0550	.0550	.0725
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	....

BITUMINOUS COAL OUTPUT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bituminous coal production increased 6.3 per cent in the United States during 1929 on the basis of estimates made public today by the Bureau of Mines, placing the output at 532,352,000 net tons as compared with 500,745,000 in 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Exp 4s	84½	84½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	49¾	49¾
Alleghany '43	99¾	99¾
Alleghany 5s '50	98⅛	97⅞
Alleghany 5s '44	102	101¾
Alleghany 5s '49	102¼	101¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	101
Albany P W P 6s	90	90
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104	104
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	107	105¾
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	100½	100
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89½	89⅜
Am Smelting 5s '47	101½	101⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	160	158⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	104¼	104
Am T & T '65	104	103¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104	103½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107¼	106¾
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100½	100½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107½	107½
Angio-Chile 7s '45	94	94
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅞	89½
Armour & Co 5½s '43	85½	85
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95¼	95
Atch T&SF cv 4½s	137	135½
Atch T&SF C&A div '62	100½	100
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	102½	102½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	65½	65
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	93⅜	93⅜
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	99¼	99¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	79	78½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101½
B&O 1st 4s '48	94¾	94¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	94½	94½
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅛	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	104¾	104½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104
B&O cv 4½s	102⅜	101½
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104⅞	104⅞
B&O 5s series D	104½	104
Bangor & Aaoos 5s	102½	102½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104	104
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106⅞	106⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	101	100¾
Boston & Me 5s '67	100	100
Bow-Biltmore s f 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn Ed gen 5s '49	105	104¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¾	99½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	85⅞	85
Buff R&P 4½s '57	94	94
Bur C R Nor 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	99¾	98½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95	95
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	96	95
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	102½	102¼
Can North deb 6½s '46	115¼	115¼
Can North sf 7s '40	110¾	110¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	87	87
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100½	100
Can Pacific 5s '44	104	102½
Can South con 5s '62	105¾	105¾
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101½	101½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108½	108¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95	93½
Cen Ohio 4½s	99½	99½
Cen Pacific TSL 1st 4s '54	92½	92½
Cen RR&B of Ga 5s	100	100
Certainteed 5½s '48	52⅛	51⅛
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100⅜	100⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	98	97⅝
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100¾	100¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	102	102
Ches & O 4½s A	97⅝	97⅝
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	69	69
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	93¾	93¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	99⅜	99⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78¾	78
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	105	105
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69	67
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	103¼	103¼
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	87½	87½
Chi M StP&Pac adj 20000	75	74
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	95⅞	95
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	91½	91½
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	98¾	98¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101½	101
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100½	100½
Chi Railway 5s '27	78	78
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	91¾	91
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	97½	97½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96¾	96
Chi Ter Hau &SE 5s '60	97	97
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90½
Chile Copper 5s '47	97¾	97¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68	90	90
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	103½	103½
Clev SS&StL 6s C '41	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	97½	97½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	105¼	105¼
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96	96
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100	100
Colonial Oil 6s	81¼	80
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	101½	101⅛
Columbus Pow 4½s	94	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅞	94
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	94¾	94¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105½	105½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	57⅞	57⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106
Con Ry L&P 4½s sta	95½	95½
Cub Nor Ry 5½s '42	65½	63⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	81
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100¼	100¼
Cuban am 7½s '44 ct	35	35
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101½	101½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93½	93½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100½	100½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	95¾	95½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98½	98½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	98½	98
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	94	93⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	104	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104¼	103⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107¼	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	97	96⅝
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	102½	102½
Dul So Sh 5s	74½	73
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¾	99⅜
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	85¼	85⅛
East Tenn Va G 5s '30 div	99⅞	99⅞
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	94	94
Erie cv 4s A '53	85⅜	85¾
Erie gen 4s '96	83⅛	83
Erie 5s '67	96¼	96
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101	101
Erie Gen Riv 6s '57	112	112
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96⅞	96½
Fed Metal 7s '34	100	100
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	84⅝	84⅝
Fla East Coast 5s '74	55	54½
Gannett 6s '43	87	87
Gen Invest 5s	85½	85½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅝	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	98¾	98¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	104½	104½
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	100½	100½
Goorich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	94¾	94⅛
Gould Coupler 6s '40	75¼	75
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112⅝	111¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98	97½
Great Northern 5½s '52	110¼	110¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112½	112
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98½	89¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	85	85
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72½	72½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81¾	81½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	98¾	98⅛
Humble Oil 5s '37	102¼	102⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Ill Cen 5s '52	93½	93½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	100½	99⅞
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63 A	105¼	105⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	75	74
Inland Steel 4½s '78	94½	94¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	100	99⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	72⅞	72
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	72⅞	71½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	63	59
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92	91
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98½	97½
Int & Gt Nor 5s C	96½	96½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	91	89½
Int Paper 6s '55	92¼	92¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	97	97
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	91½	91⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	117¼	116¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97⅛
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97	97
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104½	104½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78¼	78¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101	101
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91¼	91¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¾	105¾
Ky Ind T 4½s st	91	91
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81¼	81¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	85	84
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	109¾	109¾
Lehigh Val coal 5s '33	100½	100½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	119	119
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99¾	99
Long Island 5s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Louis Cin Lex 4½s	99½	99½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103	102⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	96½	96
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98¾	98¾
L&N 3s StL div '80	67	67
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	75¼	75¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	58⅞	58⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	94
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	99¼
Met West Side 4s	73	73
Mich 5s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101	100⅜
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	91	90½
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	95⅜	95⅜
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101	100⅜
Mo K & T 4½s '78	96	96
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107½	107½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79	78½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	100½	100
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100½	100¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	101½	101
Mo Pac 5½s '49	111¼	111¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	102	101¾
Montana Power deb 5s	101½	101½
Morris & Co 1st 4s '39	82	81¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	98⅞	98⅝
Morris & Essex 5s	106	106
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98	98¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	27½	27⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92	91¾
N O Ppb Ser 5s '55 B	91½	91¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	96½	96¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	103	103
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82	82
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅞	98⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¼	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅛	107
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107⅝	107¼
NC L Sh Sh cou 3½s '98	80¼	80
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	99½	99½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	97	97
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101¾	101⅝
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	102½	102⅜
NY Edison 5s '44	104½	104½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114	113¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	106¼	106⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	81¾	81¾
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	78	78
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	79½	79½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94¾	94¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H nc 6s '48	130½	130¼
NY & Rich Gas 6s '52	104⅛	104⅛
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	20	20
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99¾	99¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	107¼
Newark Gas 5s	102	102
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103	102¾
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	102	102
Norf So rfrg 5s A '61	72	71½
Norf & W con 4s '96	94	94
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼
North Am Ed 5s c ct	97¾	97¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67¾	67¾
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	105	105
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	104⅞	104⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	114	114
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112	112
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	80	80
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	105	104½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	102	102
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	92¼	92¼
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	104½	104½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	105	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95¼	95¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101¾	101⅜
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	91½	90⅞
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	68	67⅜
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	82	81⅛
Penn R R gtd 4s '31	99¾	99¾
Penn R R 4¾s '63	101	100¼
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100⅝	100⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gen 5s '68	108½	108¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109
Penn R R col 7s '30	100	100
Pere Marq 4s '56	92½	92
Pere Marq 5s '56	103¼	103⅛
Pere Marq 4½s w i	98⅜	98¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	94½	94
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅛	100
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99	99
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	86¾	86½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	97¼	97
Pitts & W a 4½s B	94½	94½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	99¾	99¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	95½	95⅛
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	90	90
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	98½	98¼
Pub Svc E & G 7Os	98¼	98
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99	98½
Purity Baking 5s '48	97¼	97
Read rfg 4½s '97	100½	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	99¾	99
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	94⅛	94⅛
Richfield Oil 6s	96½	96
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	98¾	98¾
Revere Brass 6s	103¼	102⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	91¾	91½
St L & S F 4½s '78	94¼	93¾
St L & S F gen 5s '31	100½	100½
St L S W 1st 4s '89	88	88
St L S W con 4s '32	98⅞	98¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	97	96¾
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	75	73
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	55	55
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75⅛	74⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	99	99
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96⅞	95⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	97¼	96½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	56	53½
Shell Un 5s ct ww	100¼	100¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99⅝	99½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	92½	92½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100½	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101⅜	101¼
Sinclair Cn O ol 7s '37	103½	103
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99⅛	99
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	97⅜	97⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅛	103
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	93¾	93¼
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	99¼	98⅞
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99¼	99¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	92½	92
So Ry con 5s '94	111½	110
So Ry gen 6s '56	119⅝	119⅝
So Ry gen 6½s '56	125½	125½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅞	96⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	88½	88
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100⅛	100⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	102¾	102½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	105¾	105¾
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	103½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	109⅞	109⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¾	102¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53⅜	53½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	34	33½
Trans Cont 6½s '38	102	100¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	103
Trap Rh 6s	97⅝	100⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅛	100⅛
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	108⅞	108⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	96½	96½
Union Pacific 4s '68	89⅞	89⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99½	99¼
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	71½	71
U S Rubber 5s '47	87¾	87
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95	95
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100⅜	100
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91½	91
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	8½	8½
Va Ry 5s '62	106	106
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Wabash 4½s '78	94¼	93¾
Wabash 5s B '76	101⅜	101½
Wabash 5½s '75	105¼	105⅛
Walworth 6s '45	90	90
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	104½	103
Warner Quinn 6s '39	85⅜	85¼
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	110¾	109½
West Shore 4s 2361	90	90
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅛	103⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	82¾	82¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	98⅜
Western Un 5s '51	103¼	103
Western Un col 5s '38	102⅜	102¼
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	109½
Wheel L & E 4½s '66	91½	91½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91¼	90½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102	101⅜
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37	103½	103½
Whkwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	35⅛	35⅛
Wilkesbr @ East 1st 5s '42	71	70½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102¾	102½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Mar18	Mar17
3½s rg '47	100.10	100.10	100.5	100.5	100.6
1st 4¼s '47	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.16
4th 4¼s rg	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.25
US 3¾s '43	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.15	101.12
US 3¾s '47	101.18	101.18	101.14	101.14	101.15
US 3¾s '56	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.6
US 4s '54	109.00	109.00	108.28	108.28	108.30
US 4¼s '53	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85	84⅛
Adriatic El 7s '52	99½	98¼
Akershus 5s '63	93½	93½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	84	84
Antioquia 7s A '45	85½	85
Antioquia 7s C '45	89¾	89¾
Antioquia 7s	83	83
Antwerp 5s '58	95½	95½
Argentine 5½s '62	94¾	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¼	98⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '6	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅛	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅛	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98¾
Australia 5s '55	83	82⅞
Australia 5s '55	90⅜	90⅛
Australia 5s '57	90½	90¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106½	106½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	89	89
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	94¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103½	103⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	108⅛	108
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅜	113⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅛	108
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110¼
Berlin 6s '58	92	92
Berlin 6½s '50	9	9
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	96¼	96
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	95	94½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	94	93½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	99	98⅝
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	83	81
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	83¼	83
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	97½	97
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¾	103¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	90	89¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	84¼	84
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	84	84
Braz

CANADA AWAITS U. S. CONSENT TO PUSH WATERWAY

Dominion Ready to Proceed With Dredging of St. Lawrence

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — If the United States Government gives its consent Canada is prepared to proceed at once with the construction of another section of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway.

This proposal is made by the Dominion Government without reference to the long-standing problem of effecting a treaty between it and the United States for the joint development of navigation and water power of this great inland waterway.

The Canadian project, it is authoritatively learned, has been submitted to President Hoover in a formal note. According to Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator from Kansas, who has long urged this great development, President Hoover favors giving the Canadian Government the desired permission to deepen the channel of the St. Lawrence on the American side to a depth of 27 feet and for a distance of 65 miles from the foot of Lake Ontario to Ogdensburg on the New York side and Prescott across the river on the Ontario side.

There is some question as to whether a formal treaty is necessary in the matter. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, when informed of the matter, expressed the view that a treaty act would be required. It is understood that the two governments hope to find a way of dealing with the proposition without going through the long process of diplomatic formalities.

President Hoover's approval of the proposition is in line with his view that the St. Lawrence project will be evolved piecemeal.

There has been some sentiment in certain American quarters that permission for the development of this feature of the waterway should be denied Canada on the ground that it would act as an incentive in bringing the two governments together in a general treaty. President Hoover has pointed out, however, that for an additional expenditure of $1,000,000 or more than it would cost to put the channel on the American side, Canada could dredge the waterway in its own waters and that if the Dominion was forced to this course, it would not be conducive to good feeling between the two countries.

Committee Favors Tercentenary Coin

WASHINGTON—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures March 17 voted to recommend to Congress favorable action on the bill of Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, for the coinage of 500,000 Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary commemorative half-dollars.

This action is the first step in the move at which various Massachusetts civic groups have been hard at work for months. It comes as the result of an indorsement by the entire Massachusetts congressional delegation and was unquestionably influenced by an offer from the First National Bank of Boston to purchase from the Treasury Department the entire issue of commemorative coins.

This action will bring the bill before the House on March 19 where it is believed there is sufficient support to insure its passage.

GIRL GETS ACTIVITY PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMHERST, Mass.—For the first time at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the high honor in academic activities has been awarded to a girl. Miss Margaret Donovan of Bondsville, Mass., is the winner of the Conspicuous Service trophy offered to that member of the senior class who has made the most important, single contribution to academic activities. The trophy is a silver loving cup and is in her permanent possession. The award is made in recognition of Miss Donovan's column, "Campus D'pris," which she has edited in the weekly student publication for two years.

General de Rivera Passes On in Paris

PARIS (AP)—Gen. Primo de Rivera, former Dictator of Spain, passed on March 16 at Paris, where he was temporarily in residence.

Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera, Count of Estella, a native of Cadiz, first attracted attention in the political field in 1914, when he lost the post of military governor of the camp at Gibraltar in consequence of a speech in Seville declaring that Spain should seize the Rock of Gibraltar.

Another indiscreet speech, urging abandonment of Morocco, later cost him his post as Captain-General of Madrid.

On his fall from leadership of the army in 1921 he was sent to be Military Governor of Catalonia, with headquarters at Barcelona, then a nest of syndicalism.

At the time the Spanish army in Morocco was going from one disaster to another. The people were becoming restless, owing to heavy taxation with no prospect of success in view. The army was overridden with graft and incompetence.

Taking advantage of a rising at Barcelona, General de Rivera overthrew the Government without bloodshed and assumed the dictatorship, dissolving the Cortes and establishing a directorate of nine generals and one admiral to carry on the administration. He gave out that the emergency rule would end in six months.

General de Rivera quickly brought the situation in Morocco under control, cleaned up much of the corruption, brought peace in industries, and generally gave the country relief from prolonged unrest.

At the end of six months, however, he was still at the helm and there remained for seven years, in the latter years being subjected to repeated attacks from the political and military opposition, while the confidence of King Alfonso, which he had enjoyed completely at the outset, was gradually lost to him, till his sudden resignation on Jan. 28, 1930.

The Listener Speaks

FROM fine points of etiquette to paper decorations for children's birthday parties, the new "Moxie Hostess" programs are to cover a variety of subjects of interest to ladies who enjoy entertaining their friends in new ways. The first of these radiocasts, which will be given each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 o'clock through WEAF chain stations, was heard on Monday afternoon.

Miss Virginia Taylor was introduced as the hostess for the series. She began by outlining the different subjects which she hopes to cover in these 15-minute periods. She speaks with a pleasing sense of confidence and in a voice which is attractive and slightly ingratiating—though not infringing upon the distinctive tones of Miss Pennyfeather of the KUKU Hour. While she paused for a few moments now and then, a violin, cello and piano trio played Irish melodies.

At the conclusion of the Ted Fiorito period which began through WJZ chain stations at 9 o'clock, a new idea was introduced. A resume of the entire program was played by the orchestra. The melodies of each of the different numbers were dovetailed together in their characteristic instrumentations. Ranging from current popular songs to old-time melodies, they were so arranged as to form something much in the nature of an overture which had been reserved for the end of the performance. It is worth repeating, incidentally, that this orchestra playing in Chicago, is one of the best of the "symphonic jazz" type which is to be heard on the air just now.

A concert of a more serious nature was given by the Rochester Civic Orchestra at 10 o'clock through WJZ chain stations. Of the many special Irish radiocasts this was one of the very best. The director, Guy Fraser Harrison, chose four typically Irish numbers for his program. Beginning with Sir Charles Stanford's overture to "Shamus O'Brien," he proceeded to a version of the "Irish Washerwoman," which was dressed up in all the finery of modern orchestration. Following this came the simplicity of "The Last Rose of Summer," whose melody dates back into folk music long before these words were sung to it. Miss Inez Quinn was the soloist. Finally the concert ended with Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody.". D. M.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Big Brother Club.
6:30 NBC, American Home Banquet.
7:00 News; talk, Sir Archibald Flower, chairman board of governors Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Stratford-on-Avon.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "The Further Adventures of Lord Timothy Dexter."
8:00 Joe Rines and his Clericoalers.
8:30 NBC, Florsheim Frolic: Coon-Sanders Night Hawks.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Program: Landt Trio and White; Chick Bullock, tenor.
9:30 NBC, Happy Wonder Bakers: Frank Luther, tenor; orchestra; vocal trio.
10:00 NBC, "Harbor Lights" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Radio-Keith-Orpheum Hour.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p.m.—WBZA Ensemble.
6:05 Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners' Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest period.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 The Jesters, vocal trio.
7:30 New England Gas Hour.
8:00 Waldorf's "Bing Family" sketch.
8:30 NBC, "Around the World with Libby"; concert orchestra direction of Josef Pasternack.
9:00 NBC, Johnson Musical Melodrama.
9:30 NBC, Chinoco Show: soloists; male trio; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute: mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
10:30 Time; "The New Planet," Horace Taylor.
10:45 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 NBC, Slumber Music Ensemble.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Menihan's Arch Aiders Orchestra.
6:00 Old King Koal and his Merry Miners.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:45 Cycle of Songs Orchestra.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 Novite Knights.
7:20 Soloist and organ.
7:30 Simpson Spring Review: male quartet, organ and orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Romany Patteran: gypsy music.
9:00 CBS, Paul Whiteman Hour.
10:00 CBS, Graybar sketch: "Mr. and Mrs."
10:30 CBS, Columbia, Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; Jimmie Gallagher's orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John H. Miller, organist.
5:30 The Twilight Half-Hour.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 The Titus and Buckley Ensemble.
6:45 The Toreadors: string ensemble.
7:30 Time; announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC program.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:05 p. m.—Studio programs.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Evening Stars."

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WNAC

8:00 a. m.—Studio music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio music.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Addresses by President Hoover, General Pershing and Senator Fess of Ohio; United States Marine Band.

You wouldn't wait 30 seconds for LIGHT!

Why wait for RECEPTION

ARCTURUS Quick Acting RADIO TUBES

Bring you Programs IN 7 SECONDS

SECRET MOVE DIVULGED ON BOULDER DAM

(Continued from Page 1)

Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Company. Such an arrangement has been declared illegal by Los Angeles city authorities and members of Congress. It provides that each party shall guarantee the cost of the entire power output from the dam and that in case either city or company defaults, the other party takes over the whole contract. This provision, opponents of the plan assert, gives the Edison company an excellent chance of ultimately controlling all the Boulder Dam power, since other requirements imposed upon Los Angeles are severe.

In Dr. Wilbur's first plan for selling the power, as announced by him last October, he proposed making a contract with Los Angeles and the Metropolitan Water District, with the Southern California Edison Company receiving a share of the power under a subcontract.

Protest was made at that time by cities and states in the territory affected, even against this allocation to the Edison company while public agencies were unable to obtain all the power to which they were entitled under the preference rights of the Boulder Dam Act.

Following this manifestation of opposition, Dr. Wilbur obtained an opinion from his legal adviser, E. C. Finney, to the effect that a contract for all the power might be made with the Edison company, Los Angeles and other cities receiving a share only when, and if, they voted bonds.

Protest was made against this and other portions of the Finney opinion by Mr. Swing, in his brief to Dr. Wilbur. He pointed out that to make such an arrangement invited the Edison company to spend millions of dollars controlling Los Angeles and other city elections to prevent approval of bonds.

The contract as formulated by Dr. Wilbur restricts Los Angeles. It gives the city only one year in which to secure approval of bonds, although the Metropolitan Water District is given six years. Also it is so drawn as to make failure of bonds equivalent to a default, although the city's bureau of water and power has an annual income from its municipal power plant sufficient, it is claimed, to guarantee the cost of the city's power and all that given to other municipalities and the Metropolitan Water District.

The contract calls for the establishment of a board of control to equip, operate and maintain the power plant, and gives the Edison company the right to appoint two members on this board. The city is to appoint two and the Secretary of the Interior the fifth. Dr. Wilbur's first plan called for an "advisory" board.

The contract also increases the company's share in power which may not be used by the Metropolitan water district. It provides that the city and company shall bear all the cost of equipping the power plant.

Opponents of the Wilbur plan of power allocation are preparing to counter his project by amending the appropriation measure for Boulder Dam when it reaches the floors of the two houses. It is known that certain coalition senators propose specifying in this appropriation bill how the power shall be allotted and that they intend excluding private companies.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	3½%
Commercial paper	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Customers' loans	5 @5½	4½@5
Collateral loans	5½@6	6½
Year money	6½	
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Four to six months	4½	4½

Bar silver	Today	Previous
In New York	41¾c	41¾c
In London	19 3-16d	19¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 10½d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$88,000,000	$1,729,000,000
Year ago today	Sunday	Sunday
Balances	35,000,000	220,000,000
Year ago today	Sunday	Sunday
F. R. bank credit	33,596,579	217,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅛@3⅜
60 days	3⅛@3⅜
90 days	3⅛@3⅜
4 months	3⅛@3⅜
5 months	3⅛@3⅜
6 months	3⅜@3¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Calcutta	7
Chicago	4	Budapest	6½
Boston	4	Copenhagen	4½
Cleveland	4½	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	4½	London	5
New York	3½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	4½	Oslo	5
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	4½	Paris	3
Richmond	5	Prague	5
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4½	Rome	7
Athens	8	Swiss Bank	6½
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Berlin	5½	Sofia	6
Brussels	3½	Tokyo	5.48
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	7
Bombay	7	Vienna	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 15-16	$4.85⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.86 3-16	4.86 3-16	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅛	.0391 3-16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393½	.1393½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2385	.2384¾	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1409	.1409	.1407
Czechosl'kia—crown	.0296 7-16	.0296 7-16	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2676¼	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129⅞	.0129⅞	.193
Holland—florin	.4009	.4009½	.402
Norway—krone	.1748¼	.1748½	.1749
Poland—zloty	.2675	.2675½	.268
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.1123	.1122
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	1.0805
Spain—peseta	.1260	.1265	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684½	.2684½	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1935	.1935⅜	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0176⅞	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3737½	.3762½	....
Shanghai—tael	.4725	.4737½	....
India—rupee	.3613	.3620	.3650
Japan—yen	.4943	.4937½	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3728	.3709	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1165	.1160	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.967	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8820	.8800	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99¾	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3100	.3112½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

M. A. HANNA CO.

M. A. Hanna Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net applicable to M. A. Hanna Co. of $3,698,624 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes and amount applicable to minority stock, compared with $2,331,221 in 1928.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds) High Low 12:30

1 Acetol Prod A	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
25 Alabama Pow 6% pf	104	104	104
3 Allegheny Gas	8	7¾	7¾
1 Aluminum Co Am	325½	325½	325½
*2 Alum Co Am pf	106½	106	106
1 Alumin Indus	170½	170½	170½
2 Am Brit & Cont	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Am Chain	55⅞	55	55⅞
1 Am Cities P&L A	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
2 Am Cities P&L B	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
7 Am Com Pow A	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
2 Am Cont P op war	4	4	4
6 Am Cont Oilfields	¼	3-16	¼
62 Am Cyan B	32⅞	29¾	32⅛
5 Am Dept Stores	51½	53⅛	51½
6 Am & Fgn Pow war	66¾	66⅛	66¾
5 Am Gas & El	137½	135⅛	137½
5 Am Invest B	113¾	113⅜	113¾
1 Am Laund Mach	65¼	65¼	65¼
100 Am Light & Trac	265	260½	261
1 Am Light & Tr pf	112	112	112
1 Am Maracaibo	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
7 Am Nat Gas	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Am Pneumatic	7	7	7
3 Amrad Corp	26	24	26
107 Am Super-Power	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
1 Anchor Post Fence	13¼	11¾	11¾
1 Arizona Globe	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Arizona Power	32	31½	32
14 Ark Nat Gas	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
104 Ark Nat G A	15⅞	15	15¼
10 Ark Nat Gas pf	106½	106½	106½
1 Art Metals Wks	21½	21½	21½
6 Asso El Ind Ltd	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 Asso G & El A	42⅞	42¼	42⅜
2 Asso G&E deg rts	97⅛	93¼	93¼
1 Asso Rayon pf	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 Atl Cst Fish	23½	23½	23½
1 Atl Lobos	½	½	½
6 Atlas Plywood	25¾	25	25
5 Autom Mus A	10	9⅞	9⅞
2 Avia Corp Am	35	34¾	35

B

5 Bahia Corp	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
25 Balt Tube pf	50	50	50
9 Blue Ridge	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
16 Blue Rdg cvt pf 3R	44	43½	43¾
3 Brazil Trr & Lt	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜
2 Buf Niag & E P pf	25¼	25¼	25¼
1 *Burco cv pf	40¼	40¼	40¼

C

2 Cable & Wire A	3	3	3
3 Cable & Wire B	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 CAM Co vtc	½	½	½
15 Can Marc Wireless	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
10 Can Pac Ry new	51½	51¼	51¼
2 Carib Syndi	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
6 Celanese Corp Am	24	24	24
1 *Celanese pf new	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 Celluloid Corp	15	15	15
13 Cent Pub Serv A	40½	40¼	40½
12 Cen States Elec	32½	32¼	32¼
1 Ches & Ohio new	56½	56½	56½
133 Cities Service	38⅞	38⅜	38¾
2 Club Alum Uten	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
1 Colombian Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
4 Columbia Picture	34⅝	34½	34⅜
110 Commwealth Edison	280½	280½	280½
9 Comweal&So war	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
5 Com Wat Wks	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
7 Cons G&E Balt rts	4¾	4⅞	4⅝
1 Cons Gas & E Balt	109	109	109
3 Cons Gas Util A	29⅛	29	29
4 Cons Instrument	4½	4½	4½
4 Cons Laundries	15	14¾	15
*30 Cons Ret Stores	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Cont Oil Mt vtc	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
24 Cord Corp	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
14 Creole Pet	7½	7⅜	7½
3 Crocker & Wheeler	33	32⅜	33
1 Crosse & Blackw pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
1 Cuba Cane Prod war	½	½	½
10 Curtiss Wright war	2⅝	2½	2⅝
20 Cusi Mex Min	1⅛	1	1

D

2 Dayton Airplane	4¾	3¾	4¾
8 Deere & Co new	128⅝	128	128⅝
2 De Forest Radio	4	3⅞	4
2 Derby Oil	5½	5½	5½
2 Derby Oil pf	35	35	35
5 Detroit Aircraft	5¾	5½	5¾
18 Dixie Gas Util	21⅞	19½	20½
1 Doehler Die-Cast	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
6 Douglas Aircraft	18¾	19¼	19¾
6 Dubilier Condenser	9	8⅞	9
4 Durant Mot	4⅞	4½	4⅞

E

1 Eastern Gas & F	36	36	36
12 Eisler Elec rts	½	½	½
6 Eisler Elec	20½	20½	20½
288 El Bond & Share	99⅛	99	99
1 El Pow Assoc	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 El P & L opt war	31	30¾	31
5 Electric Share	53	52⅝	53
2 Electric Share pf	28	27¾	28
1 Emp Pub Ser A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Eng Pub Ser opt war	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
17 Europe El A	30	29½	30
	21	19¾	21

F

1 Fabrics Finishing	4	4	4
1 Fansteel Prod	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Fokker Aircraft	22	21¾	22
1 Foltis Fischer	5	5	5
10 Ford Mot Cona A	34	33½	34
17 Fort Mot France .39	10	9½	10
75 Ford Mot Ltd .37½	19	18½	18¾
1 Fourth Natl Inv	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
28 Fox Theatre A	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛

G

93 Gen Bak	3⅛	3	3
6 Gen Bak pf 3	41⅝	40¼	40¼
25 Gen Realty & Ut	14	11	11
3 Gerrard	14	13⅝	14
7 Gen Real & Ut pf	89	86	89
4 Glen Alden Coal	100	100	100
2 Globe Underwriters	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 Gold Seal Elec	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1 Golden Center Min	3¼	3¼	3¼
31 Goldman Sachs	43½	42½	42½
2 Ground Gripper	24⅛	24	24⅛
14 *Gulf Oil Corp Pa	154½	153	154½

H

2 Hap Candl St A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Hazeltine	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛
1 Horn A C	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
3 Hudson Bay M&S	12⅜	12¼	12¼
47 Humble Oil&Ref	108¾	105⅛	107
1 Hydro Elec Serv	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜

I

59 Imp Oil Can n	26⅝	25¾	26⅜
17 Ind Ter Illum	42	41⅝	42
2 Indust Fin ctf	22⅝	22¼	22¼
2 Insull Util	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Insull Util 2pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5 Insurance Sec	21	20½	20½
8 Intercon Petrol	1	1	1
83 Internat Pet	22⅛	21⅜	22
2 *Inter Super Pow	38½	38⅛	38½
8 Inter Util B	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞
3 Interstate Equit	12½	12⅛	12⅛
1 Irving Air Chute	16	16	16
2 Ital Superpower A	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝

J

1 Jefferson Elec	47	47	47

K

1 Kleinert	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Kolster Brandes	13¼	13¼	13¼

L

34 Leonard Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Lion Oil	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Loew's war	14½	14½	14½
21 Lone Star Gas	40⅝	40	40⅜
3 Louisiana L&E	2⅞	3¾	3¾

M

3 MacMarr Stores	18½	18½	18½
1 Manischewitz	43¾	43¾	43¾
15 Marine Midland	41	40½	40⅞
3 Marshall Field	47¾	47¼	47⅜
21 Mavis Bottling Co	2⅛	2	2
1 Mead Johnson	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
6 Memphis Nat Gas	18½	18¼	18½
1 Merch & Mfg Sec A	25	25	25
1 Metro Ch Stores	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛
3 Mid Royalty cv pf	19½	19½	19½
23 Mid West Util	19	18½	19
1 Mid West Ut B war	35½	35	35⅜
3 Miss R Fuel sb wr	7	7	7
8 Mo Kans Pipe L	24¼	24	24
1 Moore Drop Forge A	26⅜	26¼	26¼
1 Mountain Gulf O	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Munic Service	9	9	9

N

1 Natl Amer Co	8½	8½	8½
4 Natl Aviation	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
2 Nat Family Stores	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
3 Natl Investors	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
1 Natl Rub Mach	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜
1 Natl Sug Ref NJ	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
3 Natl Union Radio	7	6¾	7
4 Nevada Cal Elec	20¾	20¼	20¼
3 New Jersey Zinc	95	94	95
1 New Mex&A Ld	88⅜	87½	88⅜
1 New Eng T&T	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Newmont Mining	146¼	146¼	146¼
2 Newport Co	128	128	128
2 Newport Co rts	33⅞	32⅛	32⅛
2 New Quincey Mines	¼	¼	¼
10 New York Invest	½	½	½
†25 N Y Pow & Lt 6 pc	25½	25	25½
1 N Y Rio & B Aires	12¾	12¾	12¾
†25 N Y Tel 6½ pc pf	115	115	115
42 Niagara Hud Pow	15	14¾	15
1 Niles Bem Pond	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1 Noranda Mines	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2 No Am Aviation	9⅛	9	9
3 No Am Aws	2¼	2⅛	2¼

O

4 Ohio Copper	1	⅞	1
1 Ohio Oil	70¼	70¼	70¼
4 Oil Stocks A	10¼	10¼	10½
4 Outboard Mot A	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
5 Outboard Mot B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

P

10 Pac Coast Bls pf	74⅞	71⅞	73⅛
6 Pac G&E 1 pf	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
5 Pac Pub Serv	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
2 Pacific West Oil	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
18 Pandem Oil	16½	16½	16½
10 Pantepac Oil Venez	2	1⅞	1⅞
9 Paramount Cab	3	3	3
27 Pennroad Corp	8⅞	8	8
2 Penn Mex Fuel	14½	14¼	14⅜
1 Peoples L Pw A(2.40R)	38	38	38
1440 Pepperell Mfg (8)	100	100	100
31 Petroleum Corp (1⅛)	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
1 Philippe (L) B (1.70G)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Pierce Governor (1½)	10	10	10
12 Pilot Radio A (1.20)	14	14	14
4 Pitney Bowes (.20)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞
7 Plymouth Oil (2)	25	25	25
1 Polymet Mfg (1A)	14¼	14¼	14¼
9 Premier Gold (.24)	1¼	1¼	1¼
19 Prince & Whitely	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
2 Prince & Wh pf (2)	40½	40	40
6 Pub Util Hold	22	21⅞	22
2 Quebec Power Co	62⅛	62	62

R

8 Radio Products (2)	22½	22	22½
4 Reiter Roster (.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Reliance Manage	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
4 Repub Steel	74⅜	73⅜	74⅜
2 Repub Steel pf (6)	94	94	94
2 Reynolds Metal (2.40)	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
1 Richmond Rad pf	9	9	9
3 Roan Ant Cop	25½	25¼	25½
3 Rockl L&P tr ctf	25¾	25¾	25¾
2 Ross Stores	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

S

1 St Lawrence Pap Mills	10	10	10
12 St Anthony Gold	¼	¼	¼
6 St Regis Paper	24	22¾	23⅜
1 Salt-Creek Prod	12½	12½	12½
27 Segal Lock	7⅞	7½	7¾
2 Seiberling Rub	13½	13½	13½
20 Sentry Saf Control	7¼	7	7½
2 Shenandoah	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 Shenandoah pf	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
3 Sierra Pac Elec	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
7 Silica Gel ctf	32⅞	32½	32⅞
8 So Cal Ed B pf	26½	26½	26½
28 South Penn Oil	44	42⅞	44
1 Southland Royalty	10	10	10
2 Southwest Dairy	9	9	9
2 Southwest Gas Ut	13½	13½	13½
1 Suan & Gen rcts	1½	1½	1½
1 Standard Motors	1¾	1¾	1¾
29 Stand Oil Indiana	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 Stand Oil Kan	30	29⅛	30
2 Stand Oil Ky	37	36½	37
2 Stand Oil Neb	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
2

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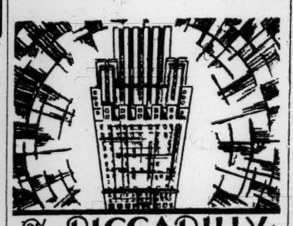
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The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

The MADISON
ILLINOIS AVE. Overlooking BOARDWALK
"A Hotel—Distinctively Different"
JUST COMPLETED IN ATLANTIC CITY
Fireproof. Baths and showers through.
From $4.00 daily, European Plan
From $7.00 daily, American Plan
FETTER & HOLLINGER EUGENE C. FETTER
Arch. Dir.

The Ambassador
ATLANTIC CITY
Indoor Sea-water Swimming Pool
European Plan
665 Rooms 665 Baths
Same ownership as the Ambassador Hotels—New York, Palm Beach and Los Angeles

The Plaza
St. Charles Place and Pacific Ave.
"YOUR ATLANTIC CITY HOME"
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
Exclusive Clientele Quiet but Central
Light & Airy Rooms Near All Amusements
Excellent Meals 300-Car Garage
Library and Entertainments for Guests
Booklet and Low Winter Rates Upon Request.

The Lafayette
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Just off the Boardwalk
On a residential avenue. Harmonious, restful surroundings with recreational advantages. Fireproof construction.
European plan from $4 daily.
American plan from $7 daily.
Weekly or season rates on application.

North Carolina

The ideal Journey to or from Florida and other points south should include a stop at
Carolina Inn
CHAPEL HILL, NO. CAROLINA
Here you will find a distinctive small Inn—very charming and comfortable.
Chapel Hill offers its visitors three Golf Links near at hand—horses for riding on delightful country roads.
Points of interest in every direction on North Carolina's hard surfaced roads. Pinehurst, Southern Pines, and Durham. One of the finest Libraries in the country—a beautiful Stadium and Arboretum —Little Theatre — Interesting Lectures

New York State

The Palatine
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
A hotel of prestige and distinction. 600 rooms, each outside, with bath, servidor and circulating ice water. $3.00 up.

Florida

PRINCESS MARTHA
250 Rooms---250 Baths---Fireproof
Steam Heat---European Plan
Sherman Dennis, Manager
St. Petersburg - - Florida

Ohio

Hotel Metropole
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Modern Equipment, but Old Fashioned Hospitality—that's the Metropole
Single rooms with bath, $2.50 to $5.00 a day. Double rooms with bath. $4.50 to $7.00 a day.

three keys to hotel gibson and schiffeler service . . . good food . . . friends . . . faith.
1000 rooms, 3 dollars and up
CINCINNATI, O.
C. C. SCHIFFELER
General Manager

Greater Boston

THE Myles Standish
BOSTON
A MODERN APARTMENT HOME
in keeping with the city in which it is located. Furnished or unfurnished suites, each with dining alcove, kitchenette and electric refrigeration. Maid service. Garage adjacent.
The English Room
offers to the discerning guest the choicest delicacies of the season at reasonable prices.
BACK Bay 4500.
30 Bay State Road at Beacon Street

California

Hotel BARBARA WORTH
EL CENTRO, CALIF.
"Finest Winter Climate on Earth"
Twelve miles from Mexicali, Old Mexico, paved highway all the way, European plan, excellent cuisine. All grass greens and fairways golf course in connection.

Hotel Claremont
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
40 minutes from San Francisco via electric train and ferry—every 20 minutes.
Management: CHARLES ANDERSON

Los Angeles

New Hotel Lankershim
7th and Broadway Los Angeles
Completely Remodeled and Refurnished
CAFE AND GARAGE
Rates $1.50 to $7.00 per day
W. W. WHITECOTTON, Proprietor
FRANK WISHON, Manager

HOTEL SOUTHLAND
LOS ANGELES
FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
RATES $1.50 TO $3.00—NO HIGHER
FREE GARAGE
A. W. TOWNSEND—Manager

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STEWART HOTEL
for
COMFORT
CONVENIENCE
GOOD MEALS
MODERATE RATES
in
SAN FRANCISCO

"The never-too-much-trouble kind of Service"
Wiltshire Hotel
Franklyn E. Smith, Manager
Rates with bath $2 to $3 single; $2.50 to $4, two persons.
Stockton St., Near Post at Union Sq.
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Kansas City, Mo.

Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan
RATES: $2 TO $3.50 PER DAY
Kansas City's New Hotel
THE STATS
TWELFTH & WYANDOTTE STS.

FOR THOSE WHO CARE
AMBASSADOR
APARTMENTS—SUITES—ROOMS
800 ROOMS WITH BATH
KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL
BROADWAY AT 36TH

The BELLERIVE

KANSAS CITY'S most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.
ARMOUR AND WARWICK
E. H. BRADY, Manager

St. Louis, Mo.

The Gatesworth Hotel
ST. LOUIS MO.
An ideal location with Ideal Accommodations. Hotel Rooms and Residential Suites. Excellent Cuisine.
Union Blvd. Entrance to Forest Park

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The BUNDY HOTEL
HARVEY ELLIS, Manager
Rates { Single $1.25 to $3.00 / Double $2.00 to $4.50
All rooms with running water.
NEWCASTLE, INDIANA

Travel

To SCOTLAND ENGLAND and IRELAND

CABIN CLASS
The "Athenia" and "Letitia" superb Anchor-Donaldson cabin-class liners, up-to-the-minute in every way, give you a real idea of the warmth of Scottish hospitality.
New low cabin-class rates to Belfast, Liverpool and Glasgow from $130. 12% reduction on round trip cabin rates if you sail before May 15 and return after October 1.
Weekly sailings to all above ports, in conjunction with the Cunard Line, from Montreal and Quebec.
Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class.
For information, booklets, etc.
Cunard Line
33 State Street
Boston, Mass.
or any Steamship Agent
ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE

Mississippi

Edgewater Gulf Hotel
On the Mississippi Gulf Coast
P. O. Address: Edgewater Park, Miss.
Open November to May
American Plan
THOMAS BURNS, Resident Manager

The Edgewater Beach Hotel
On Lake Michigan
5349 SHERIDAN ROAD
The ideal place to live when in
CHICAGO
W. M. DEWEY, Managing Director

Washington, D.C.

HOTEL PLAZA
Directly in Front of Union Station
3 blocks from U. S. Capitol and Congressional Library.
RATES: Single, $2 to $3.50
Double, $3 to $5.00
Modern, Fireproof—Individual Garages
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
WASHINGTON ~ D.C.
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
For a day or a month you find the comfort of a home and the perfect service of a modern hotel of 380 rooms. Appetizing food; beds for restful sleep; a soloist orchestra: minimum rate with bath, $3.

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The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS DURING ITS 20 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF ADVERTISING IN THE MONITOR.
SERVICE IMPERATIVE
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD.

Illinois

PEORIA
ILLINOIS
400 Rooms 400 Baths
Rates:
1 person $3 to $5
2 persons $5 to $8
H. EDGAR GREGORY
Manager
HOTEL PERE MARQUETTE

Travel

GREAT NORTHERN
HALF THE FUN OF VACATION'S THE GOING!

Ride these regal trains to America's wonderland
Of course you're going west this year . . . maybe to Glacier Park, maybe farther . . . Mount Baker or Rainier, perhaps, or the Columbia River country. And you'll want your vacation joys to start when you board the train!
Come, then, and ride the new Empire Builder, or the luxurious Oriental Limited—twin aristocrats of the rails—between Chicago and Puget Sound.
You'll find new luxury on these famous trains. You'll know what really clean travel means—twelve hundred miles of clean, cinderless travel over dustless roadbed, behind superpower electric and oil-burning locomotives.
Come, take the adventure trail to the great West . . . via Great Northern. 'Phone, write, or visit for rates, and illustrated booklets.
GREAT NORTHERN TRAVEL OFFICES
Great Northern Railway Building
St. Paul, Minnesota
Tune in on the Great Northern Empire Builders program over the Blue Chain of the National Broadcasting Company every Monday evening—10:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.
The New
EMPIRE BUILDER
The Luxurious
ORIENTAL LIMITED

Europe Is Summer's Joyous Playground
Sundial Tours
Visit the beauty spots of the Old World; enjoy its treasure-filled nooks, its romantic gardens and highways, and the famous Passion Play, with small group of congenial travelers.
59 Days—July 2 to August 29
FIRST-CLASS TOUR $985.00
(Staterooms with private bath or shower)
STUDENT TOURS $745.00
SUNDIAL TOURS Sixth season of travel arranged for those who enjoy independent journeys. Delightfully serviced by the advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor . . . personally supervised by the Director . . . and couriered by young men of ability. Write for pamphlet and steamship plans showing location of splendid staterooms, stating what class tour interests you and number of persons who will accompany you.
MRS. VISTA PERDEW, Director 71 No. 18th Street, EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Booking Representatives for your convenience:
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Meriwether Steamship Agency
DALLAS, TEXAS
announces de luxe travel to EUROPE. Nine countries, including PASSION PLAY. Mrs. George Meriwether of world-wide travel experience as personal hostess.
Using palatial Berengaria of Cunard Line.
First Class throughout. Party strictly limited.
Brochure sent on request.

Oregon

Nortonia Hotel
PORTLAND, OREGON
Close in—quiet and Refined
Moderately priced. Catering to tourists and to Families. Beautiful dining room. Unexcelled food. Favored by Ladies traveling alone. Owner's Management.

Washington

The NEW HOTEL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
TIMES SQUARE
Seattle

Canada

Hotel Strathcona
VICTORIA, B. C.
FIREPROOF and MODERN, REFINED and HOMELIKE
European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates $1.50 per day up.

ITALY AND THE CONTINENT VIA THE SOUTHERN ROUTE "LIDO all the way"
Where sunny days and silvery nights bathe the decks.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA
AUGUSTUS and ROMA
Mar. 29, Apr. 9, May 3, May 17
Most direct route to Sevilla and Barcelona Expositions.
Simar De Luxe Connecting Line to Egypt, Palestine, Constantinople and Athens.
For illustrated booklets, and information apply to
N.G.I. Italia America Shipping Corp., General Agents, 125 State St., Boston, or local steamship agents.

THE PREMIER SERVICE SOUTH AMERICA
HAVANA · PANAMA · PERU · CHILE
The romantic way to brilliant, modern cities, with the assurance of luxurious ease on up-to-date oil-burning liners. Cool, immaculate cabins. Spacious decks. Sports and entertainments. A joyous life at sea.
S. S. ESSEQUIBO Mar. 20 S. S. EBRO Apr. 17
15 Day tours to Panama and Havana, including Hotels and Sightseeing, $300 up.
PACIFIC LINE
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., 26 Broadway, N. Y. C. · Or your Local Agent

Lail's Auto Livery
U-Drive-Cars
Late Models All Makes
TUcker 7770
MEtro. 3708
748 South Hope
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

IN THE SHIP LANES

TRAVEL via the St. Lawrence River route to Europe has increased in popularity to the extent where 104 arrivals and 103 departures are scheduled by the Canadian Pacific steamships during the coming season. These vessels include the regular fleet of transatlantic "Empresses"—the Scotland, France and Australia—and the new cabin fleet of "Duchesses"—the Atholl, Bedford, Richmond and York, and also the smaller "Mont" vessels.

A special sailing will be made by the new steamship Empress of Japan, a vessel of 26,000 gross tons, which is to become the flagship of the Canadian Pacific transpacific fleet. She will enter service with a departure from Liverpool on June 14.

The steamship Hamburg, fresh from the shipyards of Blohm & Voss, Hamburg, recently reached New York, where she was inspected by shipping men and other guests of the Hamburg-American Line.

Employment of Ships

The United States merchant marine now comprises a total of 205 passenger ships privately owned, engaged in domestic and foreign business, the United States Shipping Board's Bureau of Research reports in its summary, as of Jan. 1, 1930. The Government ships of the merchant marine have virtually all been sold to private owners, it appears from the report.

In the foreign trade the United States flag vessels are summarized by the Shipping Board as follows: Seven to the east coast of South America, these including the Munson and the Western Ocean fleets; eight to the west coast of South America, including the Grace Line vessels.

In the transatlantic trade there are now 12 American-flag vessels, these including the 11 United States Line and American Merchant Line ships and one of the Atlantic Transport, while three ships of the Export Line ply to the Mediterranean.

New York-Havana Competition

The Ward Line, with support from various shipping men and legislators, has indicated its opposition to the advent of Cunard Line ships in this route.

American ships are protected in the trade between United States ports by the law which forbids vessels of other flags to carry freight or passengers between two such United States ports, either continental United States or possessions. Havana, of course, does not actually come in this category, but so much has been said in Congress recently concerning this situation that it is apparent that legislation will be proposed tending to protect American-flag ships plying to near-by foreign ports, specifically Havana, in the future.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, March 20

American Trader, Amer. Merchant, for London; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Aquitania, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Republic, United States, on Mediterranean cruise; Essequibo, Pacific, for west coast So. America.

Friday, March 21

Paris, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Lapland (11 p. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

Saturday, March 22

Drottningholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Saturnia (2:15 a. m.), Cosulich, for Naples, Trieste; Lancastria, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Carmania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Arabic, White Star, for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Frederick VIII, Scandinavian-American, for Oslo, Copenhagen; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; American Legion, Munson, for east coast So. America.

Sunday, March 23

Westphalia, Hamburg-American, for Cobh, Hamburg.

Tuesday, March 25

Statendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam.

Wednesday, March 26

American Farmer, Amer. Merchant, for Hamburg.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, March 23

Carmania, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, March 26

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Thursday, March 27

Sierra, Matson, for Sydney.

Friday, March 28

President Cleveland, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, March 29

Asama Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient; California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, March 31

California, Panama Pacific, for New York.

FROM VANCOUVER

Saturday, March 29

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, March 20

Arabic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax; Santa Teresa, Grace, from west coast South America.

Friday, March 21

American Banker, Amer. Merchant, from London.

Saturday, March 22

American Farmer, Amer. Merchant, from Hamburg; Cleveland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Galway.

Sunday, March 23

Berlin, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Boulogne, Southampton, Halifax; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Bergen.

Monday, March 24

El Salvador, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Ascania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh, Halifax; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Tuesday, March 25

Europa (new), North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Ile de France, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Andania, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow, Halifax; Augustus, N. G. I., for Naples, Genoa.

Wednesday, March 26

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, March 23

Baltic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Wednesday, March 26

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Galway.

Indian Children's Allowance Raised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—By an amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill, the Senate voted to increase the food allowance of 21,000 Indian boys and girls at board schools to 37.8 cents per student per day, contrasted to the 21 cents per day now paid, in accordance with the expressed will of President Hoover. The bill before amendment, as it came from the House, would have raised the children's food allowance by a substantial amount, but not to the standard fixed by the Hoover committee of experts, which set 37.8 cents as the minimum.

Even the latest figure, Senate advocates of the increase point out, is less than the allowance of 51 cents per day paid in the army ration and 53 cents for the navy ration, and succeeds a condition in which it is charged that the Indian wards of the Government were being grossly underrationed.

The new provision now goes to conference with representatives from the House, which had previously whittled down the sum urged by President Hoover for the Indian schools. Mr. Hoover recommended $595,000 additional for food and $252,000 for additional clothing. The Senate bill provides $520,000 for food and $200,000 extra for clothing. Though less than Mr. Hoover's proposal, the sum for food will carry the schools through till February, 1931, at the 37.8 per cent standard, it is stated. The House provisions allocated only $135,000 for food and $30,000 for additional clothing.

Indian board school children now receive a clothing allowance of only $22.26 each a year, which, according to Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in previous testimony, is inadequate. Mr. Rhoads asked an allowance of $42.26, but under the Senate figure the sum fixed will give an allowance of $35.26.

Educational Radio Mounts to 15 P.C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—One in every eight American radiocasting stations is owned and operated by an educational institution, the advisory committee on education by radio reported to Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of Interior. There are 77 such stations, they said. In addition, 80 colleges and universities without stations use commercial stations for education programs.

Fifty-eight national organizations which are not primarily educational, but are noncommercial, including three federal departments, use radio for instructional purposes. Eight state school departments use radio for educational purposes, and eight schools offer some form of credit for successful competition in radio courses, the report states.

Other figures show that 270 commercial stations with weekly average of 57 hours on the air devote over seven hours to education, while reports received by the committee indicate about 15 per cent of all radiocasting is classified as educational. The Ohio school of the air, now in its second year, provides programs direct to the schoolroom for one hour daily. The single educational program reaching the greatest number of pupils is the Damrosch course in music appreciation, reported to reach 150,000 schoolrooms one hour each week.

Penance Chair Is Revived for White Plains Speeder

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Penance Chair has been revived in City Court here, probably for the first time in decades, by Acting City Judge Frederick Berges.

A young man was arrested for driving a motorcycle 48 miles an hour through the city proper. He entered a guilty plea, but told the court he was without money to pay a fine and without a job to get money. He was ordered to sit for three hours in a Penance Chair in the courtroom.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN

COAL

Anthracite and Bituminous *and* Wood

Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall

Incorporated 8 Central Square

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading. 1

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder, approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—MEN

IN LARGE establishment, assistant to chef, also a vegetable cook. Box K-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines

16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REAL ESTATE

$10,000—15 acres wooded estate. Fine large oak trees, running water, beautiful 2-story dwelling, rustic exterior; electricity for cooking and lighting, also 4-room house and a 1-room log cabin. To close an estate. COOPERCHALLEN REALTY CO., 7 W. Santa Clara St., San Jose, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CONTROLLER—Experience in office management, merchandise research, budget control, tax and insurance matters, as well as accounting and inventory procedure; C. P. A.; age 40; aggressive and ambitious; married; excellent references. A-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

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BOURNEMOUTH

Ladies' Wear Specialists

Madame Clarke

5 Yelverton Road
(1 min. from Arcade)
Bournemouth
Phone: 655

BealeSons
Late OKEYS
38 DEPARTMENTS FOR
FURNISHING DRAPERY & OUTFITTING
Commercial Rd. (Phone 5000) Avenue Rd.

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Handkerchiefs & Lingerie
THE LINEN STORE, Gervis Place

A. C. MEADER
Watchmaker & Jeweller
Antique Silver bought and sold
BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH

W. PARSONS
COSTUMIER & FURRIER
SPECIALIST IN LARGE SIZES
Personal Supervision
162 Old Christchurch Road

Intending Residents Requiring Building Sites in
BOURNEMOUTH AND DISTRICT
are invited to communicate with
RUMSBY & RODD
ARCHITECTS & SURVEYORS
Hampshire House, The Square. Phone 2063

"CLARENDON MANSIONS"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Near West Station
Moderate terms. Comfortable and under Personal Supervision of Proprietress.
Telephone 958

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Visit the NEW
FASHION SALONS
by the Electric Lift
New MORANTS
Palmerston Rd., Southsea

JEANE ET CIE
Opposite Regent Cinema
56a London Road
GOWNS, SUITS, JUMPERS
OUTSIZES a Speciality

For PRINTING and BOOKBINDING of the highest QUALITY
J. G. SAUNDERS & SON
70 Marmion Road
Southsea Phone 3926

HEREFORDSHIRE

HEREFORD

DORIS GOLESWORTHY
Has a new collection of extremely attractive Costumes, Coats, Frocks, Two and Three-Piece Suits, Blouses, Undies, etc. *Moderately priced.*
55 BROAD STREET HEREFORD

KENT

BROMLEY

F. MEDHURST LTD
DEPARTMENTAL STORES
FOR
Fashions & Furnishings
REMOVALS
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY, KENT, ENGLAND.

For Reliable Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
E. W. PAYNE (Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
132 and 133 High Street, Bromley
Phone 502 Ravensbourne
Agents for
WALTHAM—ROLEX AND BUREN WATCHES

GEORGE PYRKE & SONS
Home Furnishers
Removal & Storage Contractors
147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 2601-2602

For Diamond & Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialise in Repairs
21 High Street, Bromley.
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

MADAME EVA
56 East Street (1st Floor) Bromley
Telephone Ravensbourne 2492
Gowns, Coats, etc. Latest designs in stock also made to order.
Dressed Dolls a speciality.
At the same address
FRY'S DOMESTIC AGENCY
for reliable maids
Personal attention given. Est. 23 years

KENT

BROMLEY *(Continued)*

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 RAVENSFELL PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

Telephone Ravensbourne 1622
R. WHEADON
Meat Purveyor
3 The Parade, Widmore Rd., Bromley

SEVENOAKS

HOWARD M. KING
Portrait Photographer
ASKS FOR YOUR SUPPORT
at 43 London Road Phone 63

MISS COLLINS
15 Park Lane, Seal.
DRESSMAKER
Specializes in evening work.
Ladies' own materials made up.

W. TEBAY & DAUGHTERS
98 High Street Phone 358
Florist, Fruiterer and Greengrocer
All Floral Designs

F. WOODHAMS
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Electrical and Heating Engineer

WHYNTIE & CO.
Phone: 89
Drapers, Clothiers & Milliners
"Aquatite" Raincoats
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Particulars of Houses & Land for sale in Kent, Surrey & Sussex
F. D. IBBETT & CO.
Estate Agents, Auctioneers & Valuers, High Street, Sevenoaks. Phone 147

Telephone Sevenoaks 830
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON RD.
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

MADAME WATTS
SPRING GOWNS, HATS & SPORTSWEAR
11 LONDON ROAD Phone 119

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

HOUSES & ESTATES
BRACKETT & SONS
Chartered Surveyors and Auctioneers
27 & 29 HIGH ST., Tunbridge Wells and 34 Craven Street, London, W. C. 2

Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN Ltd.
31 Mount Pleasant and 23 High Street
Tunbridge Wells

ALBERT BREEDS
Sheffield Cutlery and Scissor Expert
Scissors & Stainless Knives Re-sharpened
10 High St. Est. Over 100 Yrs. Ph. 768

NEW SPRING FASHIONS FOR LADIES
'Phone 113 **Waymarks Ltd** Estab. 50 yrs.
Costumes, Millinery, Lingerie, etc.

WICKENDEN & SONS
House & Estate Agents
Lists & illustrated Guide Book with street plan sent free on application.
20 High St. Est. 1840 Phone 1419

PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS and SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 HIGH STREET, Tunbridge Wells
131 HIGH STREET, Oxford

St. John's Motor Co. Ltd.
St. John's Road
Motor Repairers
Free Car Agents. Tel. 619

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LEICESTER

YOUR LECTURE PRINTING
Neatly and accurately printed at a moderate price and delivered to time.
R. B. HALL Ltd.
Printers & Manufacturing Stationers
SWADLINCOTE
Leicester Office—29 Gotham Street

ROBERTS & CO.
Waterloo Corner, 62 & 64 Waterloo St.
Quality Groceries & Provisions
Prime York Hams Stilton Cheese
Prize Medal Pork Pies Dundee Cakes
Motor Deliveries Phone 60354

NORFOLK

NORWICH

PAULINE WILDE
has a most interesting and exclusive exhibition of new models.
Gowns Coats Millinery
Also esteems it a favour to design and make up ladies' own materials if so desired.
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Telephone 719
PLATTEN'S FRUIT STORES
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Cuneiform

Cuneiform or "picture writing," which gets its name from the wedge-shaped marks that form its alphabet, was invented by the Sumerians and used by the Babylonians, Assyrians and Persians for 3000 years.

Do-Re-Mi

The tonic sol-fa was invented by Guido d'Arezzo about 1020, being taken by him from the opening syllables of the Latin hymn:

Ut queant laxis
Resonare fibris
Mira gestorum
Famuli tuorum
Solve polluti
Labil reatum
Sancte Johannes.

Ut is still used in French for the musical note "C."

"Dunce"

"Dunce" was a term originally applied derisively to the adherents of the school of Joannes Duns Scot, who lived about the year 1300—the "Duns" scholars at the time of the revival of learning being opposed to the new studies. Duns Scot chiefly attacked the teachings of Thomas Aquinas.

A Word a Day

Mythology

Myths are tales especially associated with ancient religious rites and beliefs in which various deities, existing only in the imagination of the people, are characterized. (A nonreligious story is generally called a fable or folk tale.) Mythology, then, is the study which treats of myths, or the collective myths describing the gods of the ancients.

Our word is derived from the Greek μυθολογία (mythologia), a combination of μῦθος (mythos), "myth, fable," and λέγειν (legein), "to tell."

My-thol'o-gy is accented on the second syllable; sound each *y* as *i* in it, first *o* as in odd, second as in obey, *g* as *j*.

"Many primitive customs of a people are incorporated in their mythology."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

In Lighter Vein

Just a Day

Lady: "How much are these chickens?"

Butcher: "A dollar and a half, ma'am."

Lady: "Did you raise them yourself?"

Butcher: "Yes, they were $1.25 yesterday."—*Baptist Adult Leader.*

Passing Show

"But my dear Miss Cute, I've already let young Sparks have the afternoon off to get married; why must you go too?"

"Because I'm the bride!"

Still Going Strong

A Negro was a regular visitor to the local library, where it was noticed he always took the same book, opened it eagerly, and then burst into hearty laughter.

The attendant's curiosity being aroused, he looked over the visitor's shoulder, and noticed the picture of a small boy being chased by a bull.

The attendant was about to ask what there was to laugh at when the Negro chuckled: "Golly! e ain't caught him yet!"—*Vancouver Star.*

A Speedy Shepherd

"Yes, sir," panted the new shepherd, "I got all the sheep in, but I had to run some to get those lambs."

"Lambs? I have no lambs. Let's see what you got," was the answer.

Looking into the shed, the astonished owner saw 14 panting jackrabbits.—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

Not So Welcome

"I said your ship would come in this week. Was I correct?"

"Well, partly. My salary was docked."

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Emmaline and Susabet,
Their daily chore was done
And they before the farmer's gate
Were sitting in the sun.

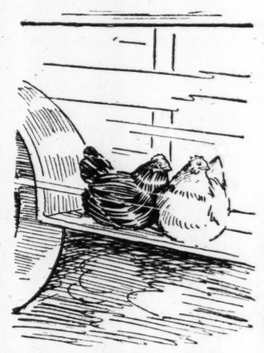
Along there came a motorcar,
A splendid one indeed,
And right before the farmer's gate
It stopped its splendid speed.

"A MAGNIFICENT car, Emmaline," remarked Susabet.

"It is, indeed, Susabet," agreed Emmaline.

"A gentleman is getting out, Emmaline," said Susabet. "I recognize him. It is T. Jones Smith, Esquire."

"So it is, Susabet," said Emmaline.



Mr. T. Jones Smith and Mrs. T. Jones Smith Were Inside the Magnificent Car and Susabet and Emmaline Outside.

"T. Jones Smith, the proud owner of Smithacres where the castle is."

"He has stopped to purchase a dozen eggs from Farmer Ben, Emmaline," said Susabet. "I observe Mrs. T. Jones Smith waiting for him in the car."

"A handsome lady, Susabet," said Emmaline. "One of the chosen few who is called a society leader. I dare say they are driving to the village."

"They are headed that way, Emmaline," said Susabet. "Let us ride with them in their magnificent car."

"Or, to be more exact, Susabet," said Emmaline, "on their magnificent car. We are only hens, and they probably would not care to have us ride in it."

"If we go quietly around to the other side, Emmaline," said Susabet, "we can jump quietly on the magnificent car without disturbing Mrs. T. Jones Smith."

Emmaline and Susabet
Went round behind the car.
They jumped upon the running board.
Oh, my, how smart they are!

Mr. Smith came back with eggs.
The car began to glide.
Said Emmaline to Susabet
"How nice it is to ride!"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"And as we travel thus,
See, Emmaline, how everyone
Turns round to look at us."

So away went the magnificent car with Mr. T. Jones Smith and Mrs. T. Jones Smith inside and Susabet and Emmaline outside.

And as they rode along, Mr. T. Jones Smith said, "It seems to me we are attracting a great deal of attention today."

And Mrs. T. Jones Smith said, "Yes, dear, so it seems. I suppose it is because this is such a fine car."

When they reached the village the car stopped before the Five and Ten Cent Store so that Mrs. T. Jones Smith could do some shopping.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now that the car is stopping,
The open door would push us off.
I think we'd best be hopping."

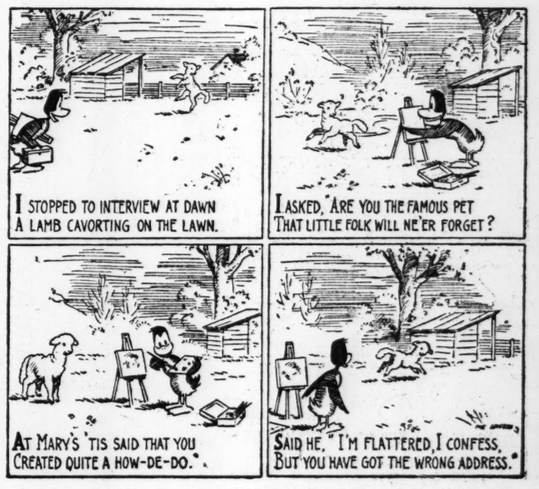
So Emmaline and Susabet hopped off the car, and then the door opened and Mrs. T. Jones Smith stepped daintily out.

"Why, Theodore," exclaimed Mrs. T. Jones Smith, "here are Farmer Ben's two dear hens, Emmaline and Susabet! How do you suppose they got so far away from home?"

Missing Words Puzzle

Can You Fill In the Missing Words in Each Sentence? The Dashes Indicate the Number of Letters in Each Missing Word. These Words, When Properly Arranged, Will Spell an Old Maxim.

The Adventures of Waddles


I STOPPED TO INTERVIEW AT DAWN
A LAMB CAVORTING ON THE LAWN.
I ASKED, ARE YOU THE FAMOUS PET
THAT LITTLE FOLK WILL NE'ER FORGET?
AT MARY'S 'TIS SAID THAT YOU
CREATED QUITE A HOW-DE-DO.
SAID HE, I'M FLATTERED, I CONFESS,
BUT YOU HAVE GOT THE WRONG ADDRESS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

1930: Russia's Decisive Year

IT BECOMES increasingly clear that 1930 will be an important, indeed a decisive, year in Russian history. Never since 1921 and 1922, when the usages of military Communism were being scrapped in favor of the "New Economic Policy," has the tempo of change been so rapid. Unlike those of 1921 and 1922 the present changes are away from capitalism, back or forward (depending on one's viewpoint), to a more strictly Communist organization of society.

What has happened in the Russian villages alone is a revolution of tremendous, far-reaching significance. The will to private ownership of the Russian peasant has broken under the almost irresistible economic pressure which has been applied in favor of the new methods of collective farming, and about half the peasant households of the Soviet Union are already included in the new collective farms.

In industry, also, although the external forms are less changed, there has been a very important shift of emphasis during the last year. Hitherto the worker's basic incentives had been of the usual character: higher pay for increased output, lower pay or dismissal for inferior or clearly unsatisfactory work. Now, through such devices as the "Socialist competition" between factories and the organization of the workers themselves into "shock brigades," pledged to concentrate on higher productivity, reduction of waste, etc., there is an effort to capitalize the Communist theory that in the Soviet Union the benefits of the workers' toil accrues not to a private employer, but to themselves.

Private trade is rapidly and visibly disappearing; the markets where it formerly flourished present an empty and deserted appearance. Another sign that the era of partially tolerated capitalism known as Nep is rapidly approaching its end is the widespread application of the rationed system in the sale of food and manufactured goods. The trade union card which entitles the holder to buy definite quantities of food has become more important than the Soviet ruble.

In short the Communist Party, under Stalin's leadership, is carrying out an extraordinarily daring experiment. On the one hand discarding many of the personal incentives which Lenine found it necessary to restore with the Nep, crushing the peasant's instinct for property ownership, drastically curtailing the opportunities for personal enrichment in the towns, at the same time the Communists are attempting to push ahead the economic life of the country at an unheard-of tempo under the five-year plan of national economic development, which it is now proposed to realize in four years.

The year 1930 will perhaps not give a complete answer to all the questions which are raised by this effort. But it will almost certainly be a year of decisive significance. What sort of harvest will be realized this year, when for the first time the important grain-producing regions are largely collectivized? In view of the strained food situation the importance of this question can scarcely be exaggerated.

It would be a grave mistake to imagine that the success of Russia's experiment concerns only Russia. Few countries today live entirely to themselves; and the Soviet Union, with its population of more than 150,000,000 and its vast natural resources, could not, if it wished, lead the isolated life of a Tibet or a Nepal. Success or failure alike in the Russian Communist experiment will have reverberations which will be heard around the world; and public opinion in foreign countries will be ill advised if it does not carefully follow and weigh the news emanating from Russia during the coming months.

De Rivera's Notable Chapter

THROUGHOUT his turbulent political and military career, Gen. Primo De Rivera proved himself a Spanish patriot of honest purpose. Born of an aristocratic and landed family, he entered the service of his country in early years, and his has been a service both unselfish and of marked integrity. As the political Dictator of Spain for more than six years, General De Rivera emerged as a figure of international consequence, for his rise and fall as controller of the destinies of his native land chiseled a significant niche in European history.

Undoubtedly Primo De Rivera, following his successful coup d'état on Sept. 13, 1923, rescued Spain from a corrupt and incompetent government. Indeed, from March 28, 1918, until the ascendancy of the dictatorship Spain had had inflicted upon it twelve different cabinets, and the frequently shifting administrations had proved impotent to deal with the uprising in Morocco and indifferent to abuses in the political order in Madrid. De Rivera quelled the Moroccan revolt and did much to clean house at home. On the material side of government his dictatorship rendered an estimable account, and for several years held the support of the Spanish people. He brought a new prosperity to Spain, reducing its adverse trade balance and rescuing the national budget from the red.

But Primo De Rivera was unable satisfactorily to fill one promise—a failure which cannot but shed an illuminating light upon the workings of all political dictatorships. De Rivera was unable to resign when he said he would, and was unable to resign when he really wanted to. He promised that his dictatorship would be over in a few months. It lasted six years and four months. He sought at various times to hand back his power to civil authorities, but a régime which had been erected upon force found itself unable to retire without inviting an outbreak of force. His final capitulation on Jan. 28, 1930, was brought about more by the growing public dissatisfaction with the idea of dictatorship than with the record of the dictatorship itself. It remains to be demonstrated whether the Spanish people will be able to recover and to exercise again their constitutional liberties. And political dictatorship has yet to demonstrate its ability to effect a successful return to constitutional government. Primo De Rivera wrote a notable chapter in this experiment.

The Club and the Bowery

THE Union League Club of New York is made up of gentlemen, mostly in happy economic circumstances, moving in the highest social circles, enjoying in full the luxuries of life. It is situated in that section of Fifth Avenue which a few years ago was the center of fashion, but since that street has now been given over to business, the club proposes following the movement of aristocracy, and will betake itself to Park Avenue, the home of uncounted multimillionaires. A few days ago, being asked to vote on the question of prohibition, the club registered a nine to one expression of condemnation of this policy, and a demand for its repeal.

Far from Fifth Avenue, both geographically and socially, is a street which once was regarded as the center of New York's most picturesque and perhaps least orderly life, the Bowery. Ten years ago it was a thoroughfare given over very largely to the sale of liquor, and to the pursuit of those vocations which go hand in hand with liquor. It was the chosen resort of New York's underworld, and of the tourists who went with morbid interest to look upon that section of society. The "rubber neck wagons" still offer it as a scene for midnight observation, but the changed character of the street results in only disappointment to those who yield to the blandishments of the "barkers." Ten years of prohibition have made the Bowery as clean and orderly as any section of New York.

Before the House Judiciary Committee Friday appeared the Rev. John Callahan, chaplain of the Tombs Prison and often called "The Bowery Bishop." Mr. Callahan's testimony was to the effect that he had grown up on the Bowery; that he started drinking at the age of nine years, but reformed, and during his maturity had been doing social and religious work in that section. Before prohibition, he said, "there were forty-four saloons between Park Row and Second Street, but they dwindled to six the year following prohibition. There isn't a saloon in the Bowery today." He had seen a notable change in the lives and conditions of men living in that section. "They were homeless and friendless in the old days, but today they have good homes, wives, children, bank accounts, radios, and life insurance. Ten years ago they were without God and without hope."

Nowhere more than in New York, which is supposed to be, and probably is, the center of the wet agitation, have the economic benefits conferred by prohibition been made manifest. The members of the Union League may not have needed assistance of this sort, but against their resolutions for the return of liquor, with its accompanying and inevitable return of the saloon, we confidently array the testimony of this lifelong resident of the Bowery as to the fruits of the prohibition law made manifest in the homes and the lives of the poor.

Switzerland and the World Bank

AN INGENIOUS but thoroughly justifiable circumvention of the Swiss Constitution has been devised to permit the location of the Bank for International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland, without a delay of several months. Switzerland grants the bank a charter, and by a treaty agrees with the other signatory powers as to certain privileges and immunities which the bank will have.

But under the Swiss Constitution such treaty may be subject to a referendum, and this requires several months for the filing of petitions, if any, and the popular vote. Several alternatives were open to permit the bank to begin operations at once. It was proposed to have an extraordinary session of the chambers so that the period of delay might begin to run instantly. But this procedure would have been costly. Another suggestion was the simultaneous signature of two conventions—one for fifteen years, which could go into effect immediately, and the other, for an indeterminate period, which would be subject to a referendum. A third method was finally chosen. A convention for fifteen years has been signed and need not be subject to a referendum. By legislative action, which will be subject to the referendum, Switzerland will prolong the convention for the period during which the bank functions.

The special privileges that Switzerland will give the bank and its operations are important to the bank, but not to Switzerland. The bank is to be immune from taxation. The salaries of the employees of the bank (not Swiss nationals) are similarly to be exempt from income taxes. It is sound policy for Switzerland to furnish hospitality to as many international organizations as possible. Matching the political and administrative League of Nations in Geneva there will now be a great international financial institution in Basle.

Slum Clearance in Britain

FOR eleven years successive British Governments have been vexed, and in part baffled, by the twofold problem of the housing of the working classes and the clearance of slums. The suspension of building during the war was the cause of a shortage of houses so serious that there was a national outcry for governmental intervention. The difficulty was increased by the rising price of materials and the insufficiency of skilled labor. But with the combined efforts of the central Government, the local authorities, and private builders, the first part of the problem was at length mastered. Last summer it was announced that more than a million and a quarter houses had been built since the armistice; and would-be tenants who were able to pay an economic rent and were not strictly tied down to residence within a city were provided with adequate accommodation.

But that was only one-half of the problem. There remained, and still remains, the problem of clearing slum areas in the towns. It might seem that that is a simple problem, since the facilities for building have been so greatly increased. But it is not simple. The slums are for the most part blocks of urban houses which should long ago have been pulled down, which have become insanitary and which are let out in frequently overcrowded tenements to the poorest class of tenants. But before these houses can be pulled down the tenants must be removed, and before they can be turned out alternative accommodation must be found for them.

Here is the crux of the position. Some of them are people who have lived and worked all their lives in or near this crowded quarter of their city, and they are very unwilling to be moved miles away to its outskirts. They demand accommodation close at hand. But the more serious difficulty arises in connection with rent. The poor tenant, supporting a family on a low wage, is paying about 7s. or 8s. a week, and can afford no more. But the cheapest new dwelling that can be constructed for him can only be let at an economic rent of 11s. or 12s. a week.

It is not an easy problem, but it is agreed by all political parties that the matter is so serious that it cannot possibly be neglected. The Bishop of Southwark, raising the question in the House of Lords, maintained that there are between 500,000 and 1,000,000 houses which are insanitary. It is more economical for the state to spend money in a drastic program of slum clearance than to suffer the loss arising from social deterioration. The Government has announced that it intends to introduce this session a bill designed to deal with the condition.

Oriental Players in New York

NEW YORK playgoers are just now enjoying the unique experience of seeing two first-rate performances by Oriental players. One company is headed by Mei Lan-fang, who is presented as "the foremost actor of China." The other group is from Japan, and is headed by Tokujiro Tsutsui. Both companies have a message for the American theater of today, dominated as it is by realism. For these players from across the Pacific are less interested in the externals of things than in the impulses that give character to those externals.

Plays from six to twenty-two centuries old are being presented by the Chinese players. These plays are based on historical anecdotes that are instinct with Asiatic customs. Particularly are they marked by their avoidance of superficial expression of the emotions. The pangs of parting and the joys of reunion are represented by Mei Lan-fang with impassive features. Yet there can be no doubt of his full participation in those emotions. He does not enforce the particular and personal emotions of an individual upon the spectators. The spectators, in turn, are allowed to share in the play by proxy, for there is nothing to limit their imaginative participation in the action. The play becomes an expression of each individual's experience.

Impassive, too, are the features of the Japanese players, though their style of acting is less formalized than that of the Chinese troupe, and in moments of intense emotion their faces become temporarily like masks fixed in an expression of the nature of that particular scene. To this convention, which is decidedly serviceable once the spectator becomes accustomed to it, the Japanese add dancing and acrobatic elements. Or rather their plays are written so as to bring in incidents that could be performed well only by trained dancers and athletes. The result is a theatrical entertainment filled with lively physical action. And certainly this type of performance seems closer to the genius of the stage than the play that tends to become a joint debate or even a monologue.

So the visit of these Oriental troupes, exemplifying lasting dramatic traditions in China and Japan, has the value of reminding us that the function of the theater after all is fundamentally to be theatrical. If this is not so, why have a theater? A lecture platform would do, if a play is only a debate or a lecture. A play, it would seem, is a form of entertainment that employs actors to assume the rôles of human beings in a story presented before an audience with all the advantages to be derived from scenic, lighting and costume accessories. A play of this character, a real play of the theater, can be enjoyed only in the theater.

Editorial Notes

Claims for the title of the "golfiest" county in the United States are in order. Announcement in a New York newspaper that Westchester County, just north of the city, holds the cup with sixty golf courses has met with a challenge from Chicago. Cook County, although largely cut up into city streets, nevertheless has found room for seventy-five places where a man can pursue the little white ball. And lest somebody hint that maybe the Chicago courses are smaller, the Regional Planning Association of Chicago produces figures in acres to show that any way you look at it this metropolitan area has the edge on the other claimant for honors. Now the question arises, Do they do it better in California or Florida?

In its column, "From the Times Twenty Years Ago," the Seattle Times prints the following interesting comment: "Seattle thrilled at the prospect of seeing an airplane flight at the Meadows race track. The public was warned that if the wind blew no flight would be attempted." Just twenty years ago, and nowadays the purring motor overhead hardly merits a passing glance.

The Ohio State Journal says: "The old theory about there being safety in numbers is a little far-fetched when you're dodging automobiles." Also we might add to this, a swarm of bees!

Henry Ford, who is said to want to buy an old-time covered bridge, ought to get hold of an old-fashioned dirt road to go with it before it is too late.

It can truly be said that the lover of good literature is known by the books he doesn't keep.

Intimate Glimpses of Mr. Taft

WASHINGTON

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT sometimes invited newspaper men to his legal office on the second floor of his house on Wyoming Avenue in the capital. Occasionally he discussed affairs of the greatest intimacy, particularly when he felt that they were striving to further his great objective of reforming judicial procedure. On such occasions the warmth of his greeting and the simplicity which were a part of the great man made the callers forget any difference in rank between them, until all traces of formality were eliminated and Mr. Taft's genial smile seemed to illuminate the room like the cheery rays of a fire burning on the hearth.

On one such occasion the talk drifted to the career of Mr. Taft's son, Charles P. Taft, prosecuting attorney in Cincinnati. Mrs. Taft, who was sitting sewing across the big desk from the Chief Justice, remarked lightly that, although their son was making a reputation for himself, he was earning far less money than one of his friends who had joined a firm of prominent New York lawyers.

The Chief Justice slapped the table in front of him with the emphasis of his response. He would far rather have his son serve the public as he was doing, even at the cost of a lucrative private legal career, than join with a great law firm—"levying tribute," he exclaimed, "on every great corporation in New York!"

The spontaneous exclamation was characteristic of the whole attitude and the life of the great man, who believed and who exemplified the conviction in his own career that the compensations of serving the public were far more to be valued than the financial returns, however remunerative, of private life.

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Mr. Taft received visitors at his Washington home with an unsurpassed simplicity and graciousness. On occasions he would meet them himself at the door and take them up in the private button-operated elevator which saved him the effort of climbing stairs. The elevator reached all the way from the street level to the third-floor offices, so that it was unnecessary to mount even the front steps.

On such visits, the Chief Justice, as he talked of delays and technicalities in the law, would sometimes grow indignant, for the subject was perhaps as close to his heart as any other matter; but he always ended his remarks with his broad smile, or characteristic chuckle. On such visits it was never the ex-President or the Chief Justice conversing, but a host who courteously insisted upon the perfect equality of the caller.

Most of the third floor of the home was comprised in the legal workshop of the Chief Justice. The walls were lined with shelves, and even the corridors held files, while briefs of the latest cases before the high court covered the desk.

There were pictures of the Taft grandchildren about, and in no pose could one get a better conception of the endearing benignity of the kindly mustached man. He enjoyed small children. At Murray Bay, his grandsons and granddaughters surrounded him. In Washington, he regularly attended services at the All Souls (Unitarian) Church. Frequently when children were baptized by Dr. Pierce, and behaved as children will under such provocation, contrary to ecclesiastical decorum, it was his hearty chuckle that led the subdued titter of the congregation.

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The Taft chuckle, for those who heard it, was something to be remembered. It was part of the personality of the man, and irresistibly winning. It would usually precede, by several seconds, the hidden occasion of the mirth; and on the platform this signal would often have the audience smiling in broad sympathy before the quip itself appeared.

Many stories are coming to light in Washington from those who held the Chief Justice in affection—and the whole city loved Mr. Taft—illustrating his sweetness and geniality. These were slight things, many of them of little importance, but they indicated his character. A newspaper man casually told the Chief Justice that a daughter was an undergraduate at Swarthmore, where Mr. Taft's son-in-law was teaching. To the girl's surprise a few days later the professor in question called her aside to say that their two families were acquainted. Mr. Taft had written him a letter.

On another occasion a young lawyer appeared before the court to make an impossible request.

"Now tell me," said the Chief Justice, leaning forward and smiling broadly from the bench where sat the other eight austere judges to his right and left, "if you were in my place would you grant that plea?"

"No, your honor," said the young man promptly. He explained that he was only making it because his associate in the case, a New York attorney, had called up by long distance and insisted on the request.

Mr. Taft never forgot this young lawyer's name, and used to rally him on the incident, with characteristic good humor.

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Behind the scenes in Washington, and to a degree little dreamed of by the layman, the Chief Justice wielded great influence. President Coolidge and President Harding consulted him on major judicial appointments, particularly to the Supreme Court. An episode not generally known is the large part the Chief Justice played in the selection by President Hoover of William D. Mitchell as Attorney-General. The Chief Justice was very frank with some visitors on such matters. He used to complain good-humoredly that other members of the court objected to his outspoken remarks.

On the subject of tardy procedure the great Chief Justice could hardly control his indignation. The reforms he started in the direction of speeding up justice may be considered eventually as the greatest constructive service in his term of office on the bench, perhaps in his long and unique career. His famous declaration that "criminal procedure in the United States is a disgrace to civilization," voiced the full and manly indignation that possessed him.

The present American movement toward legal reform is largely his own contribution. American criminal procedure differs chiefly from that of other English-speaking countries in the great power here put into the hands of the lawyers, as contrasted with the power exercised by the judges abroad and even in American federal courts. In many state courts the judge in a criminal procedure is hardly more than a referee, and the opposing counsel appeal to the bewildered jury almost unrestained by the court.

"We must trust to somebody the supervision of the trial," Mr. Taft said on one occasion, "and that person must be and should be the judge."

Even today, who can challenge the accuracy of his indignant indictment, that "the trial of a criminal seems like a game of chance, with all the chances in favor of the criminal; if he wins he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public!"

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In the family scene of the Chief Justice's study young men who sometimes visited the great jurist for information often found not only that, but inspiration as well, and an outline of what William Howard Taft considered the profitable life. He urged young men, where circumstances permitted, to enter public service. Recailing one of his lectures at Yale, he urged that the place to begin the career of politics is in the immediate neighborhood, in the very ward in which the novice resided.

It was the strength of the Republic, in his view, that nearly every private citizen, if the choice between wealth and honorable public service like that on the Supreme Court were given to him, would choose the latter. It was the tragedy of the Republic, Mr. Taft felt, that better means could not be devised to tap this great reservoir of potential service. Always there was emphasis on the underlying thought of the tacit obligation imposed on well-to-do individuals and classes to give of their time and energy to the state.

R. L. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

IN THE heart of the city, on the banks of the River Spree, is a short, narrow street known as the Burg Strasse. Sandwiched in between two busy thoroughfares, very little traffic of any kind disturbs the Old World Burg Strasse; only the whistle of a steamer approaching the lock is occasionally heard. Half way down the street is the hotel "King of Portugal," which is celebrating its 230th anniversary—a very respectable age for a Berlin building. It is neither large nor pretentious, but it looks back upon days of splendor. The hotel derived its name from an ambassador to the court of Portugal, who came on a special mission to Berlin early in the eighteenth century and put up at the simple shelter. The prima ballerina of Frederick the Great's court—a very important lady—had her permanent suite there, and Gotthold Ephraim Lessing took nearly all his meals in the public eating room.

The "King of Portugal" possessed an underground passage which has not long been blocked up. It was three meters high and nearly two broad, and had tiled walls and roof. Its tortuous way led—so ancient archives prove — from the Schloss to the Marien Kirche, and it is believed to have been constructed for the convenience of the Electors, who reigned long before the hotel was built and who might wish to attend church inconspicuously. Immediately opposite to the hotel, just across the river, is the back of the Schloss—the most historic part, with the few yards of garden where the former Kaiser sometimes received an important messenger, and there is also the little stone platform from which he and his sisters, at a very early age, used to let down a surreptitious line for any small fish the Spree might send them.

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The Hagenbeck Park, long contemplated in Berlin, is in less than two years to become an accomplished fact; its construction is to be commenced this spring. The site chosen is an excellent one; the park will lead from the Döberitz Heer Strasse, not far from Nedlitz on the Havel, and extend over 500,000 square meters. It will be only some ten miles distant from Berlin center and within easy access by train or street car. Herr Hagenbeck proposes to work on the lines of the famous parks at Detroit and at Hamburg, both of his construction, which serve not only as zoological gardens, but as recreation grounds for the people. Every description of bird and beast will be specially selected for the new undertaking, where they will be able to enjoy some semblance of liberty and stretch their legs and wings without the hindrance of the ordinary zoological garden. The expenses of the construction of the park, whose proper name is Hagenbeck's Tierpark, Berlin, are said to amount to 12,000,000 marks.

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On May 1, according to the edict of the police president, all taxicab drivers in Berlin must be clad in the prescribed uniform caps and coats, and by next December uniform overcoats must be worn. This measure will surely add to the trim appearance of the city, but there is no small amount of grumbling at the expense, for the municipality naturally does not provide the garments. Another new regulation is the equipping of taxicabs with taximeters that deliver to the passenger a printed receipt containing the amount of the fare, the name and address of the owner of the cab, and its number. Already 300 taxicabs have been thus equipped.

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The Hamburg-American line, which is the general representative for the Zeppelin airship construction, has just published the Graf Zeppelin's program for 1930. The airship, which has been taking a rest during the winter months at Friedrichshafen, will commence operations again in April with a number of eight- to ten-hour flights among the Alps and over Austria and Switzerland. A particularly modest sum of 400 marks will be charged for each of the trips. In July and August three-day flights to Scandinavia are to be made, some of them extending to the North Cape and the edge of the arctic. In the early autumn some half-dozen trips will be undertaken over various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, and in several places, wherever possible, landings are to be made. No definite announcement concerning a lengthy voyage has as yet been made.

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Attempts have recently been made to ascertain the number of visitors to the Berlin museums and picture galleries, more especially to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, which contains the finest collection of old masters and Eastern objects of art. On a recent Sunday, which is one of the three days in the week when no admission fee is charged, no fewer than 2300 persons passed the gates, and this, too, when no special attraction in the way of a striking acquisition or a new collection was offered. The attendance of a single day compares well with that of the entire month of January last year, when the Kaiser Friedrich Museum was visited by 10,000 persons.

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A gratifying proof of the return to normal times is the regular system of exchange instituted between Germany and England, and Germany and France—exchange of students and scholars, of exponents of music, the sciences and art. As regards great orchestra conductors, Berlin has enjoyed visits from Albert Coates and Sir Thomas Beecham, and London has welcomed Bruno Walther and Furtwängler. Now Robert F. Denzler, the head conductor of the Berlin Municipal Opera, is going to Paris and to the Albert Hall in London to conduct concerts with the Philharmonic Orchestra. Mr. Denzler has given a series of concerts here this season in the Philharmonie with its famous orchestra with unqualified success.

At a recent one the program included Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and two interesting specimens of Honegger's modern composition—the beautiful "Pastorale d'Été" and "Rugby." The outstanding feature, however, of the evening was the first appearance in Berlin of Idalice Anrig (in private life Mrs. Robert Denzler and, like her husband, of Swiss nationality) who has sung leading rôles on the French and Italian stage. Her beautiful soprano voice and the artistry displayed in the rendering of her two numbers, sung in French, carried her audience with her from the outset. The great aria of Béatrice from Berlioz' opera "Béatrice et Bénédict." was a masterpiece of vocal interpretation, tender and dramatic at the same time. Madame Anrig's début in Berlin may be written down a success.